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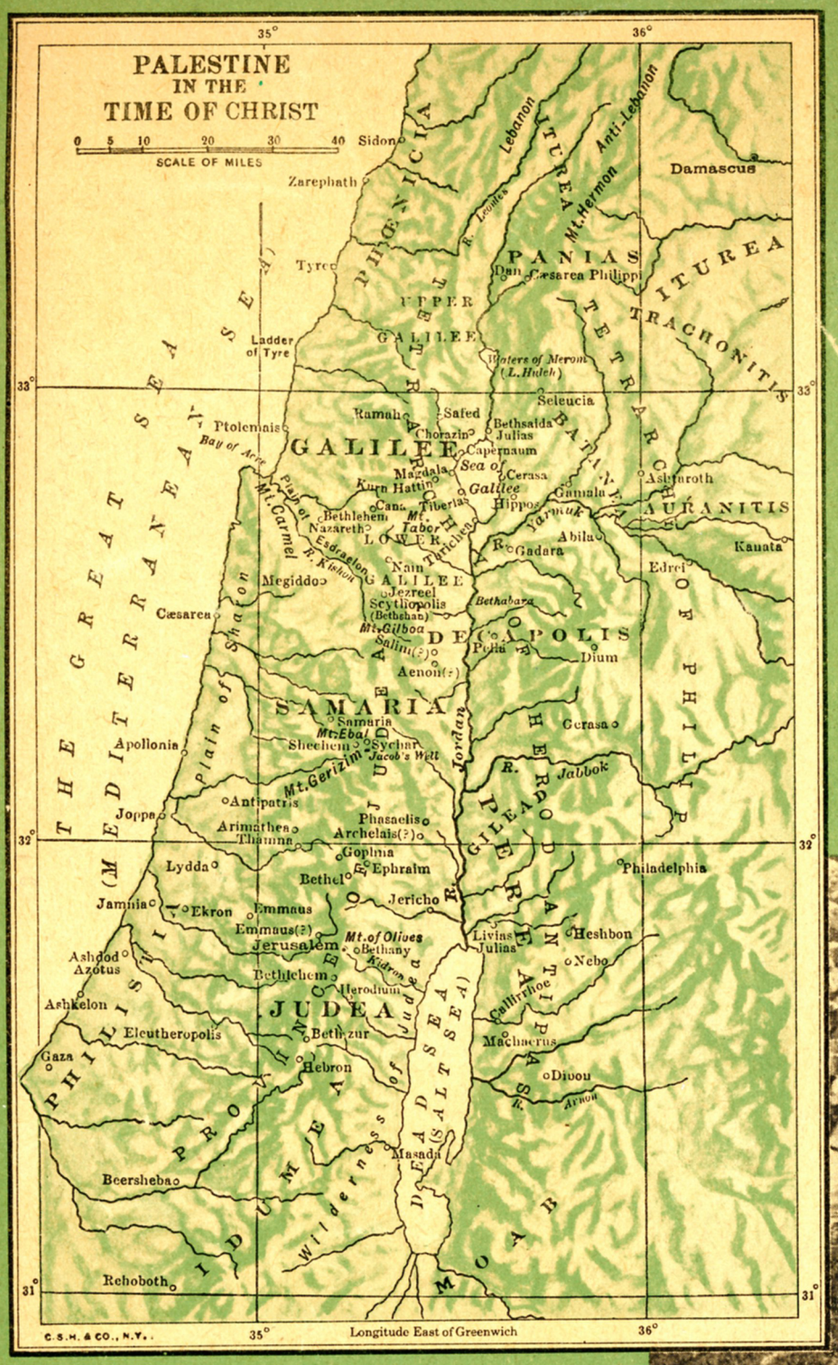
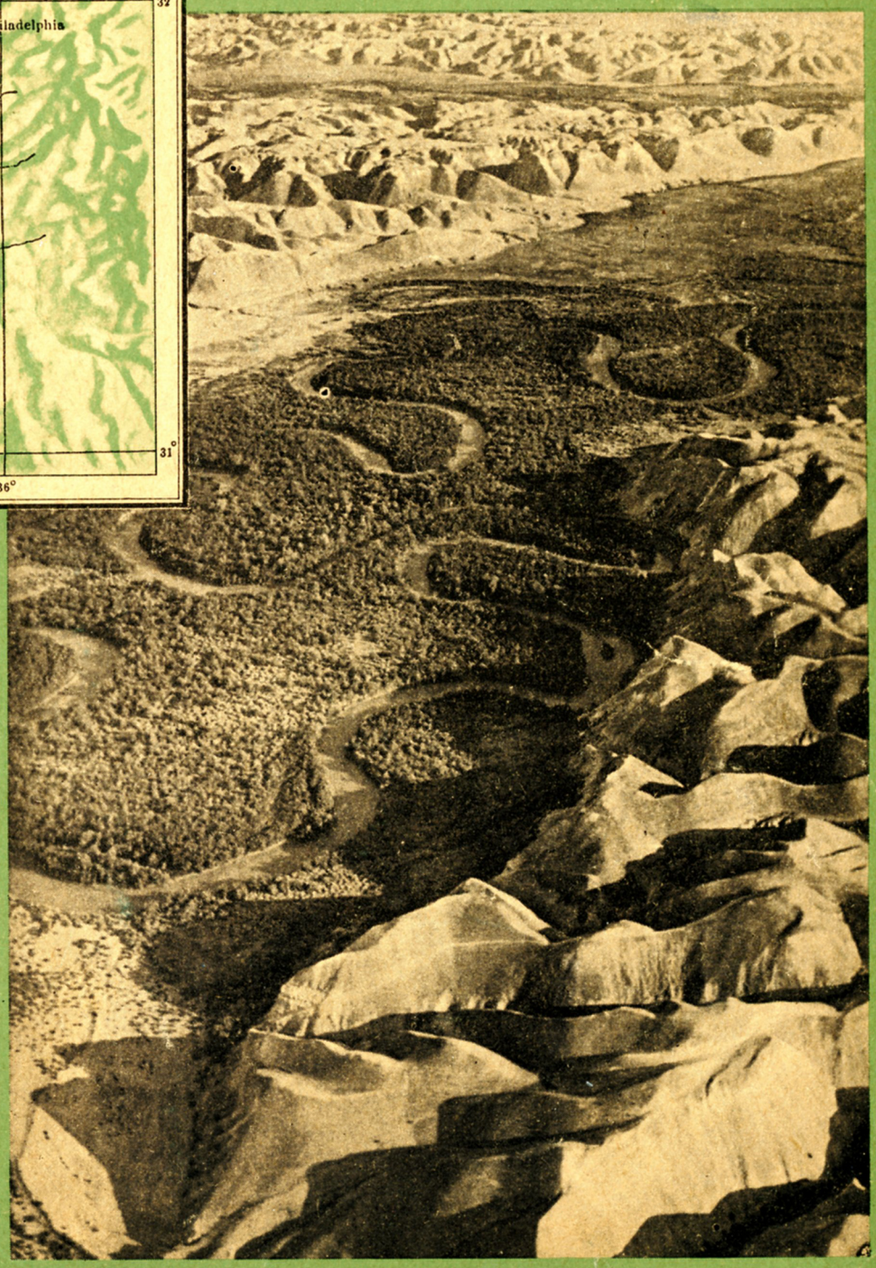


ATLAS OF THE BIBLE LANDS



The River Jordan loops south and empties into the Dead Sea.

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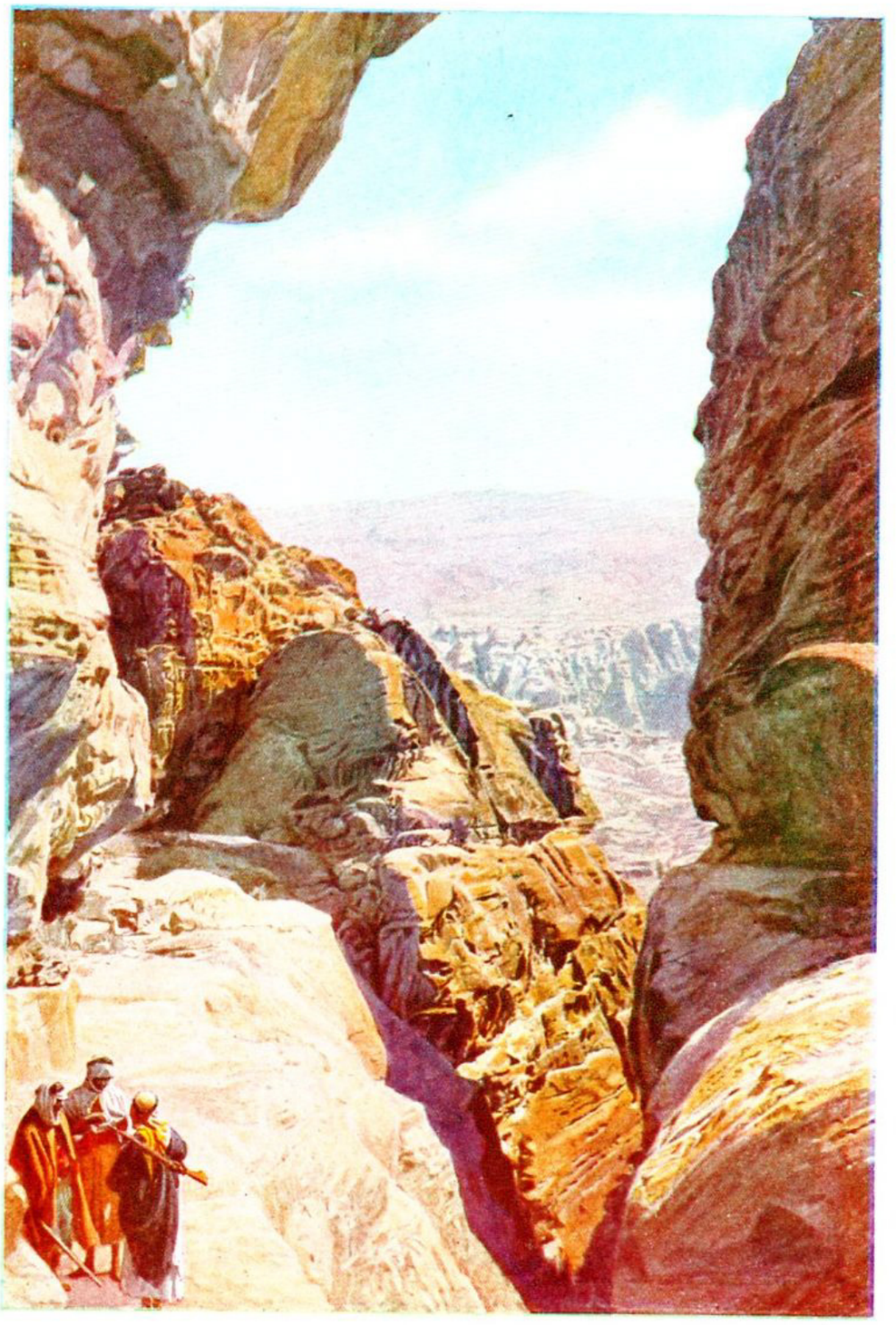
ATLAS OF THE BIBLE LANDS



WADI MUSA ENTRANCE TO THE ROCK CITY OF PETRA

The sandstone cliffs shown here form the waterway or Wadi Musa entrance to the rose-red rock city of Petra. Two hundred feet below lies the once wealthy Nabatean kingdom which in the time of Jesus was a center of caravan trade, commanding as it does the routes to Gaza in the west, Damascus in the north, Elath on the Red Sea and across the desert to the Persian Gulf.

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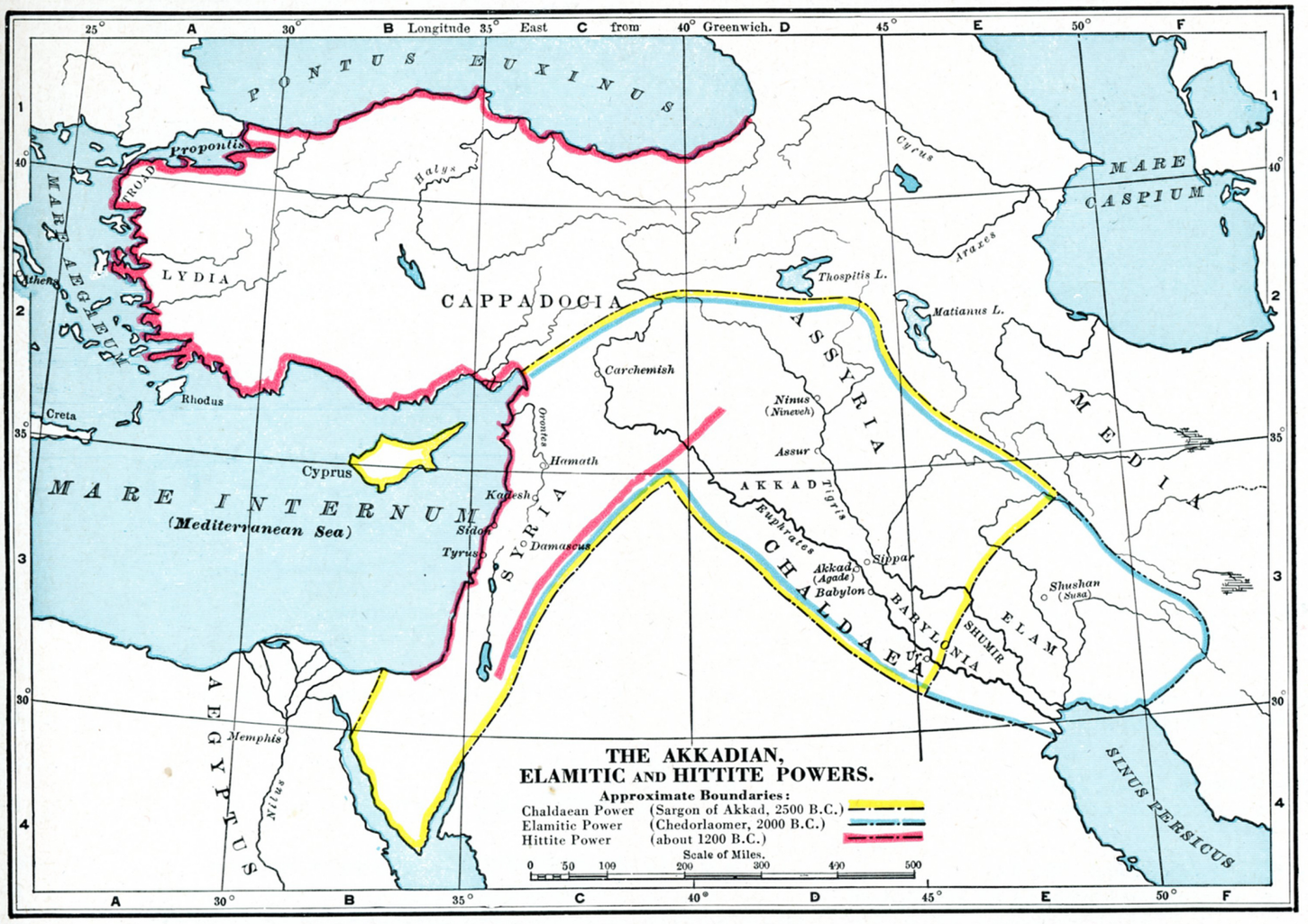
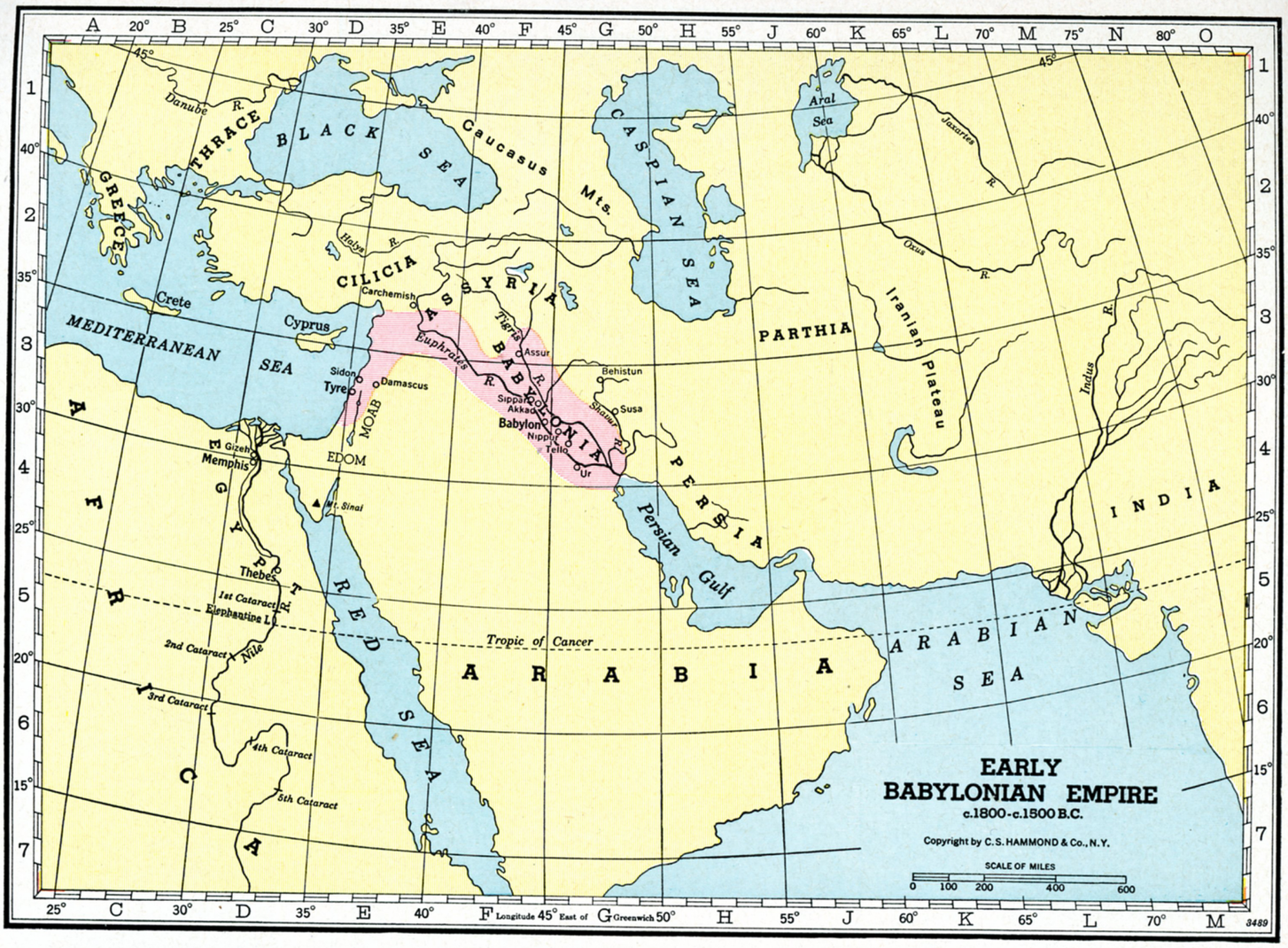
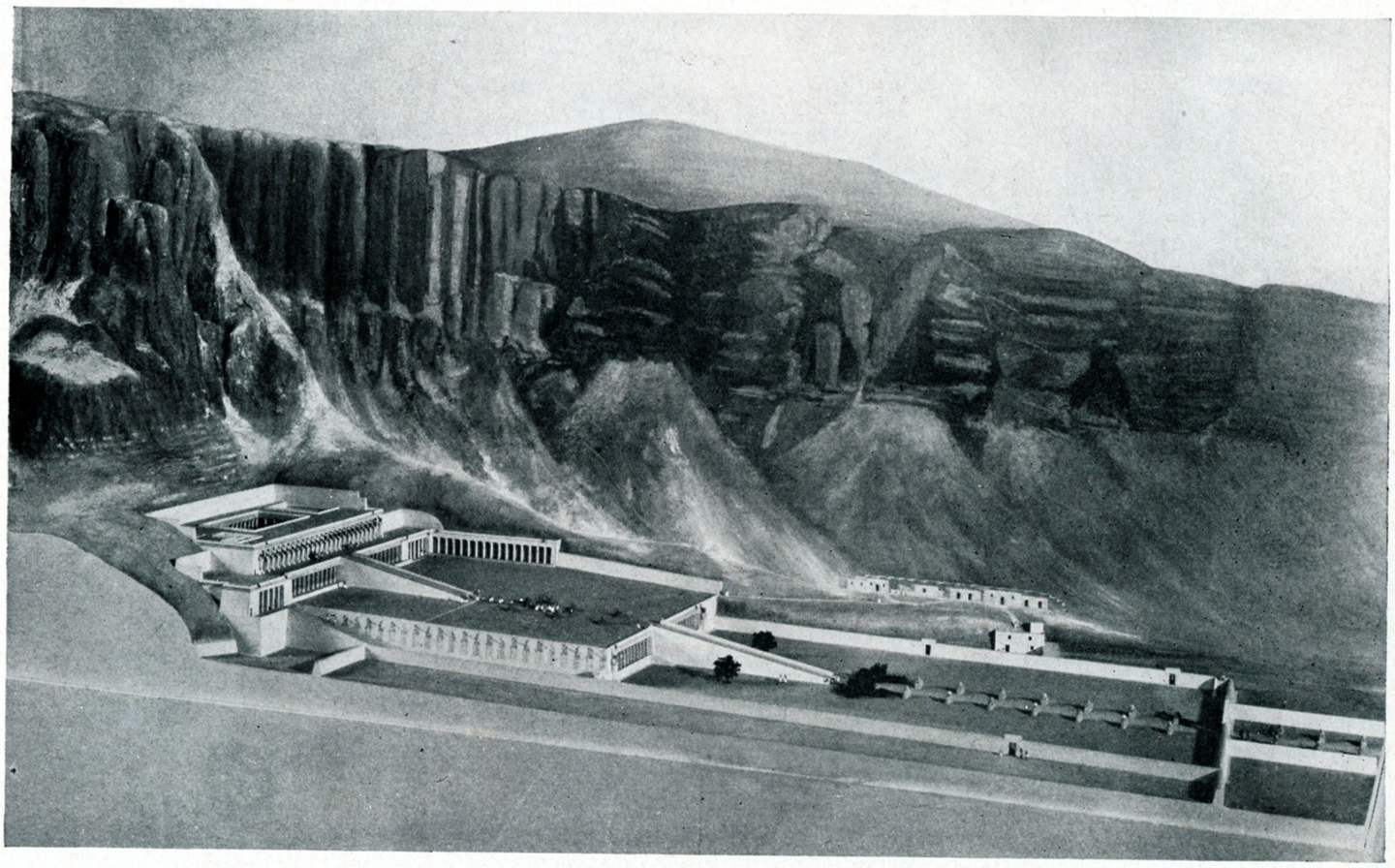


AIR VIEW OF SUSA

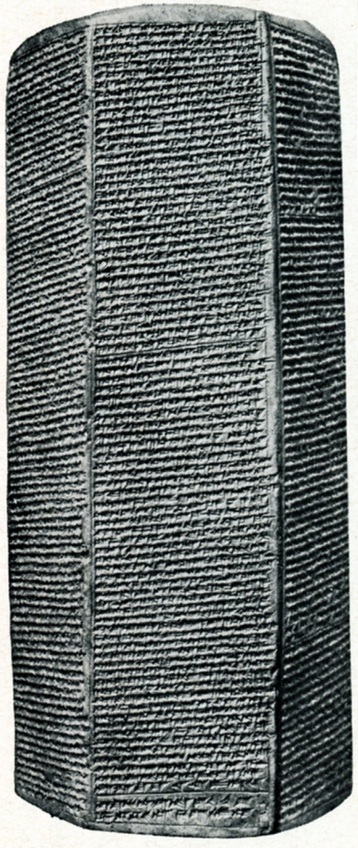
Susa, 150 miles north of the head of the Persian Gulf near the bank of the Shavur River, was founded about 4000 B.C. and was already a fortified city when Elam was conquered by Sargon who made it a seat of Akkadian power about 2500 B.C. Susa was still known as a great city as late as A.D. 1200.





THE TERRACED TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT

This beautiful temple rises against the face of an imposing cliff near Thebes. From the level of the desert plain this magnificent structure, built of white limestone, rises on colonnaded terraces to the upper court and central sanctuary which are cut out of the rock of the cliff.

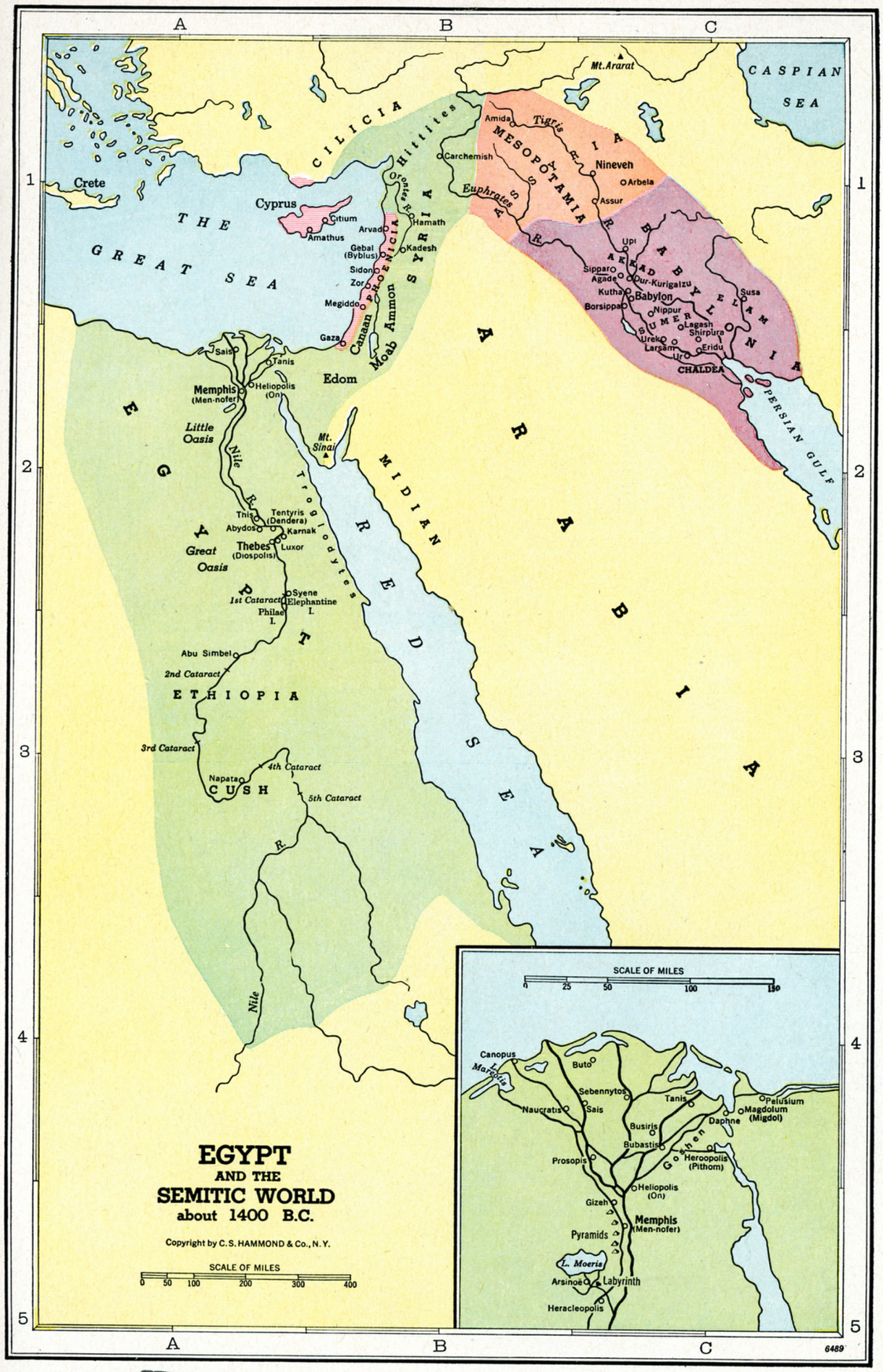


ROYAL ANNALS
OF SENNACHERIB
OF ASSYRIA

The section of these royal annals that comes closest to most of us is Sennacherib's version of his expedition against King Hezekiah of Judah, which was an incident in his third or western campaign. This supplements the biblical account of Hezekiah's relations with Sennacherib given in II Kings 18-19 and Isaiah 36-37. He says:

> "As for Hezekiah the Jew, who did not submit to my yoke, 46 of his strong walled cities, as well as the small cities in their neighborhood, which were without number—by constructing a ramp out of trampled earth and by bringing up battering-rams, by the attack of infantry, by tunnels, breaches, and (the use of) axes I besieged and took (those cities). Two hundred thousand one hundred and fifty people great and small, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, cattle, and sheep, without number, I brought away from them and counted as spoil. Himself like a caged bird I shut up in Jerusalem, his royal city. Earthworks I threw up against him; the one coming out of the city gate I turned back to his misery."

King Ashur-nasir-pal II
of Assyria
attacking a city.

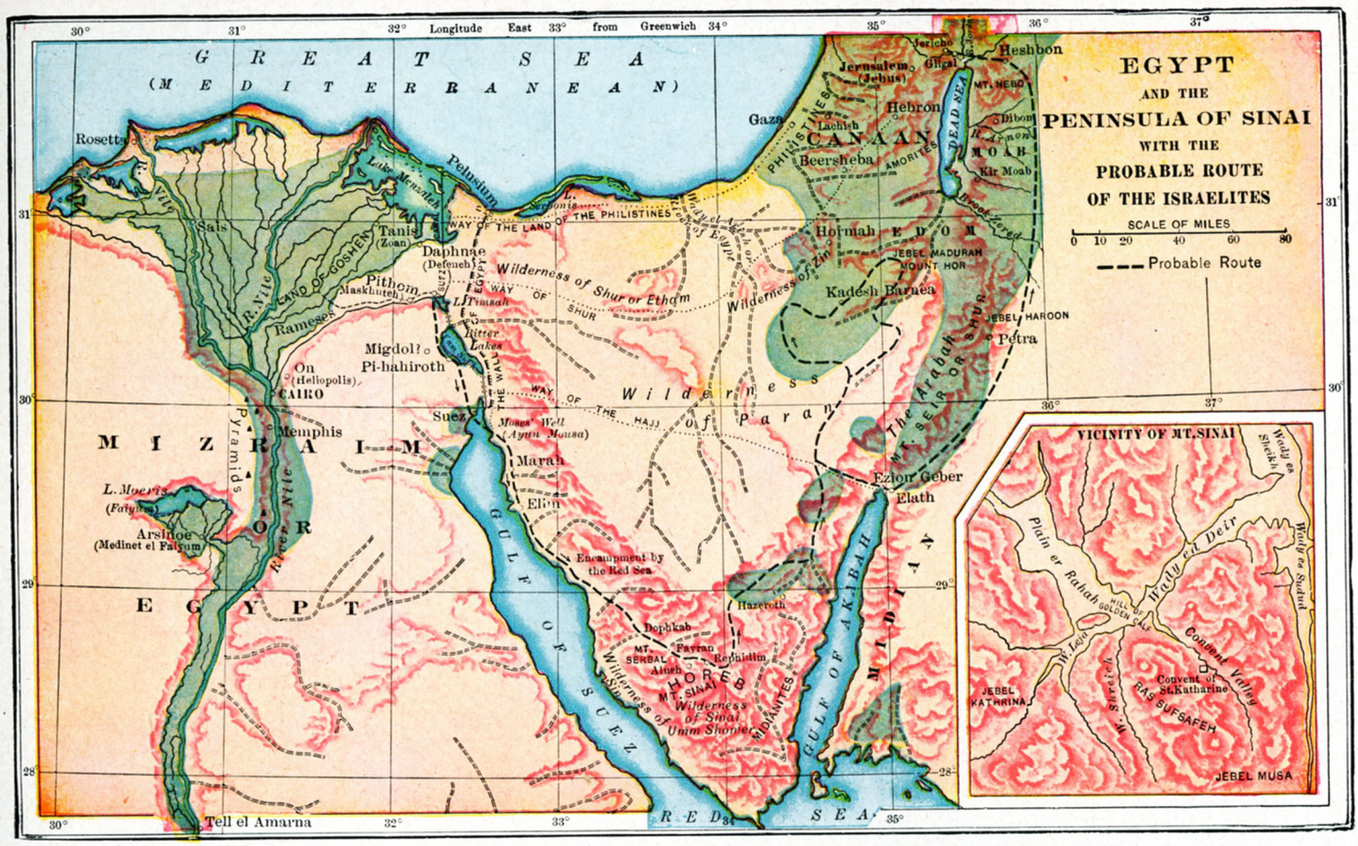


A red-figured vase, about 3500 B.C.

Queen Nefertiti, about 1375 B.C.

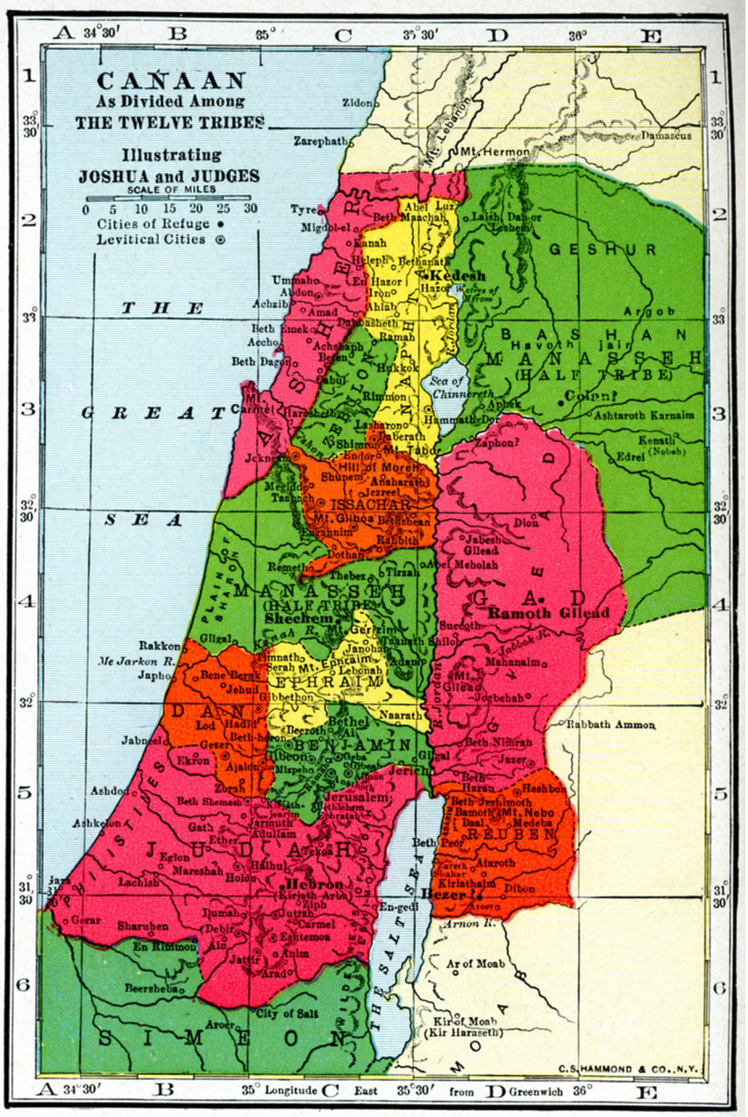
Ivory whip handle, about 1360 B.C.

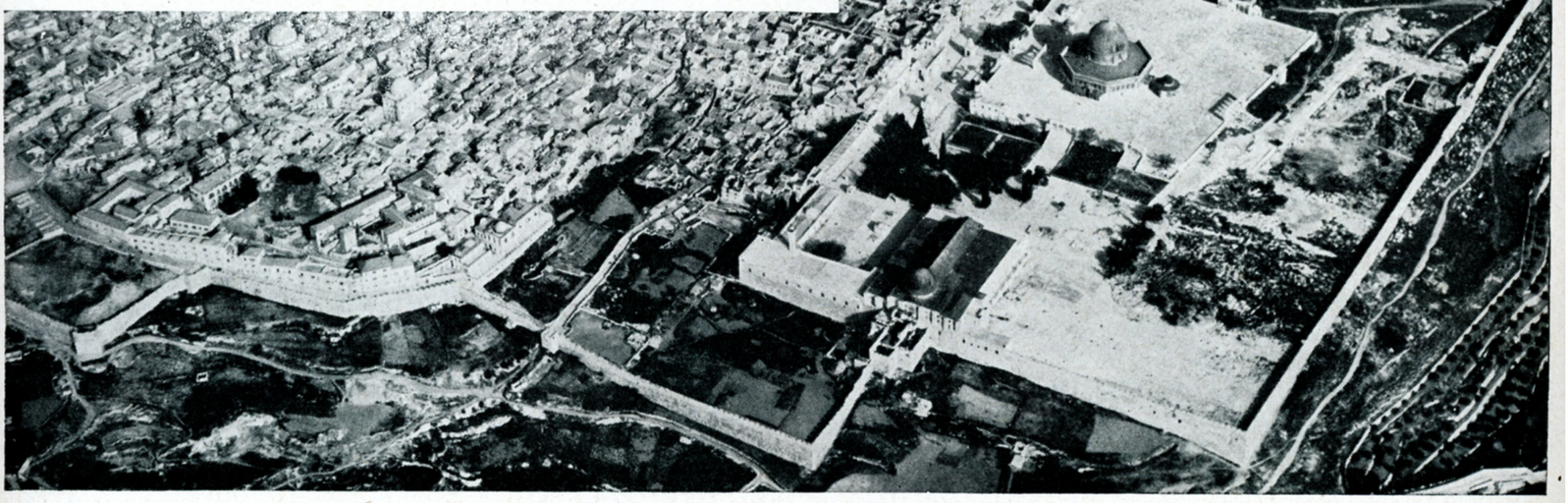
King Smenkhkere, about 1360 B.C.



THE GREAT SPHINX AT GIZA, EGYPT

This world famous monument with the shape of a lion and a man's head is 240 feet long and about 66 feet high. The width of the Sphinx's face measures 13 feet, 8 inches. The Sphinx is built in the sands of the desert near three large pyramids which are eight miles from Cairo, Egypt. In the background and to the right of the Sphinx stands the Second Pyramid.



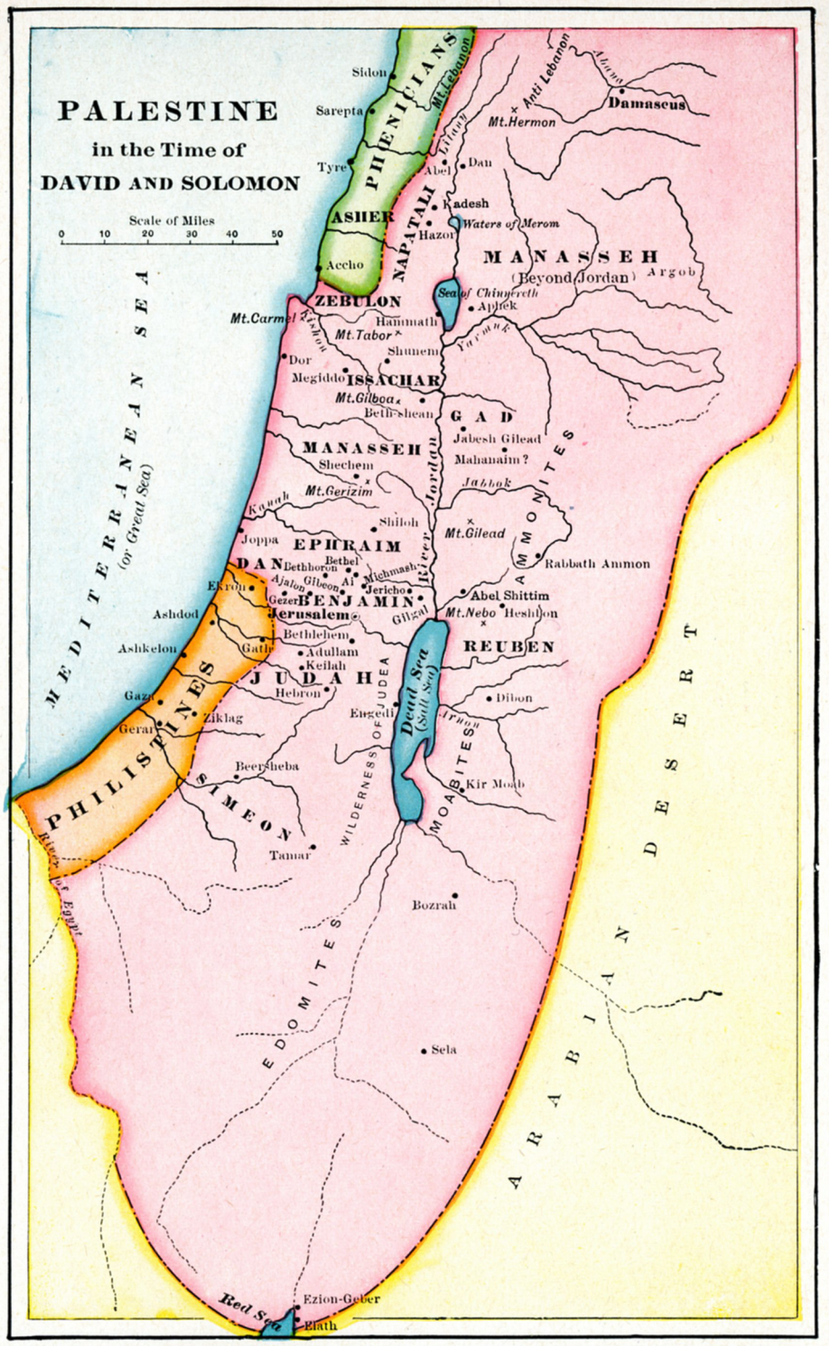


AIR VIEW OF JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, the most important city in the Bible, contains shrines which are sacred to three great religions of the world. In the center foreground stands the sacred enclosure of the Moslems called Haram Esh Sharif, "The Noble Sanctuary." Inside the enclosure, on the site where the Temple stood in the time of Christ, there now stands a Moslem Mosque called the Dome of the Rock built over a great outcropping of rock which was used in very ancient times as an altar.

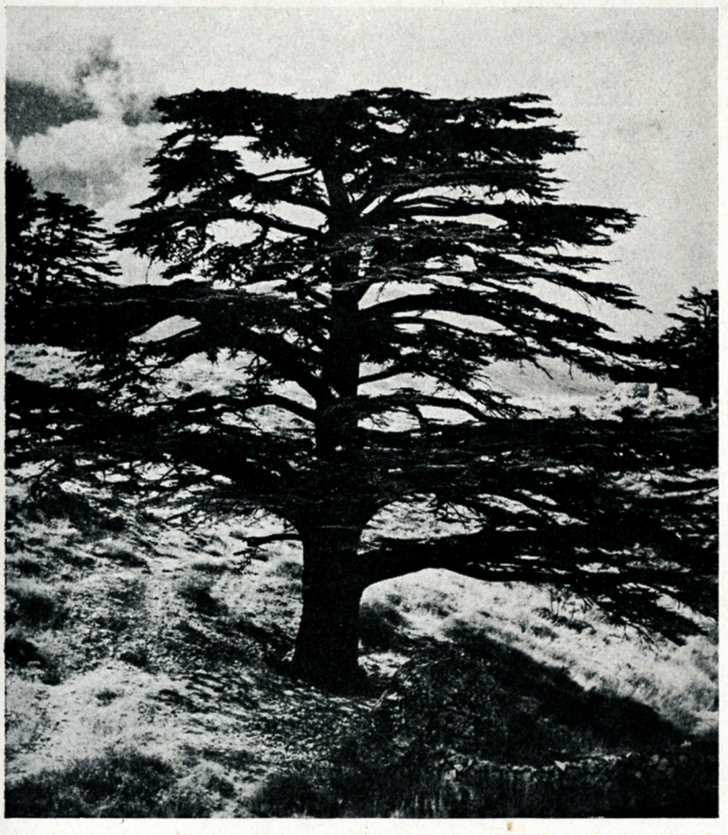
ST. STEPHEN'S GATE

This gate is a part of the fortress-like wall surrounding the Old City of Jerusalem and is 20 feet high and about 2½ miles long. It derives its name from the fact that St. Stephen was stoned to death in its vicinity. Natives often refer to it as "Bab Sitti Myriam"—The Gate of the Lady Mary—since the house of St. Anne and St. Joachim, the parents of the Virgin, is said to have stood nearby.



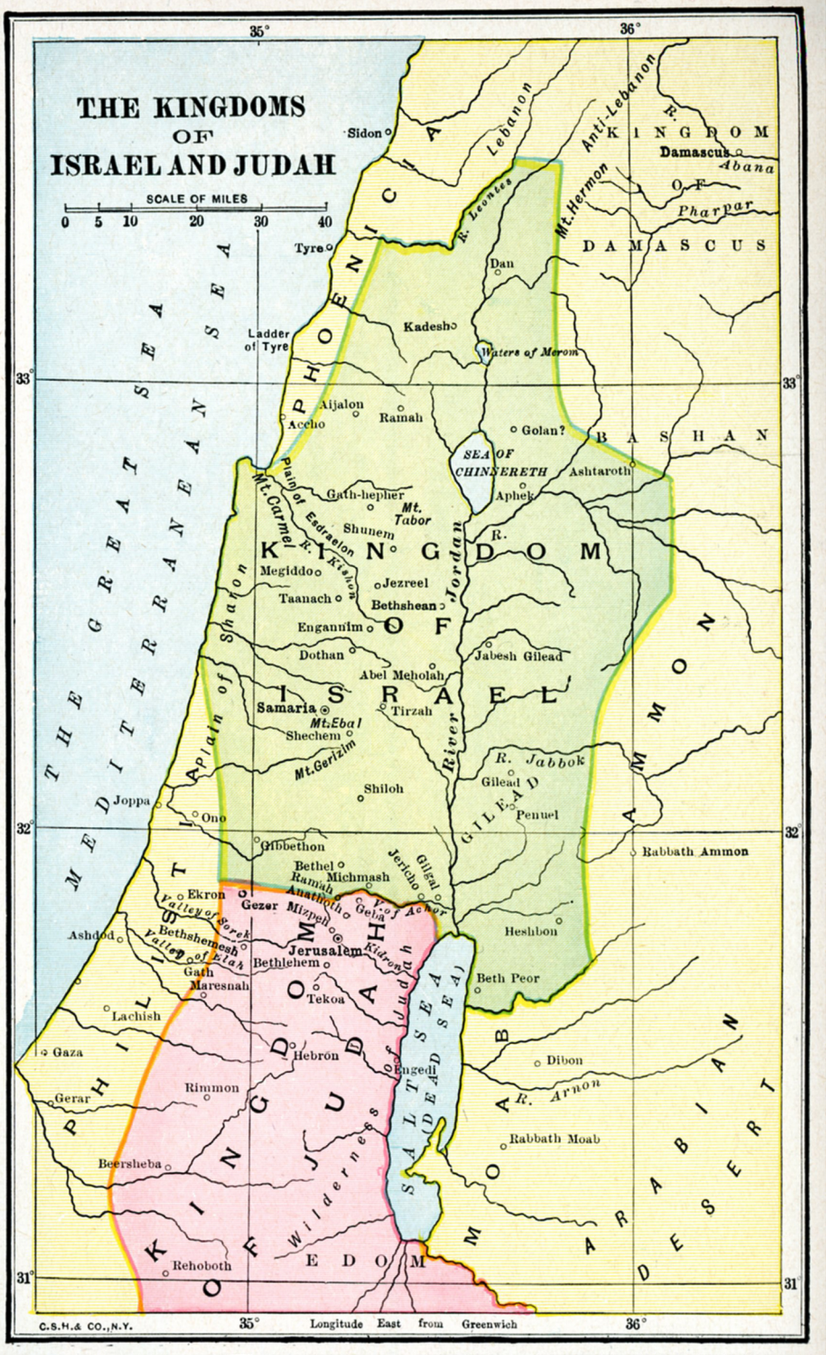
WATERING WELL IN JERICHO

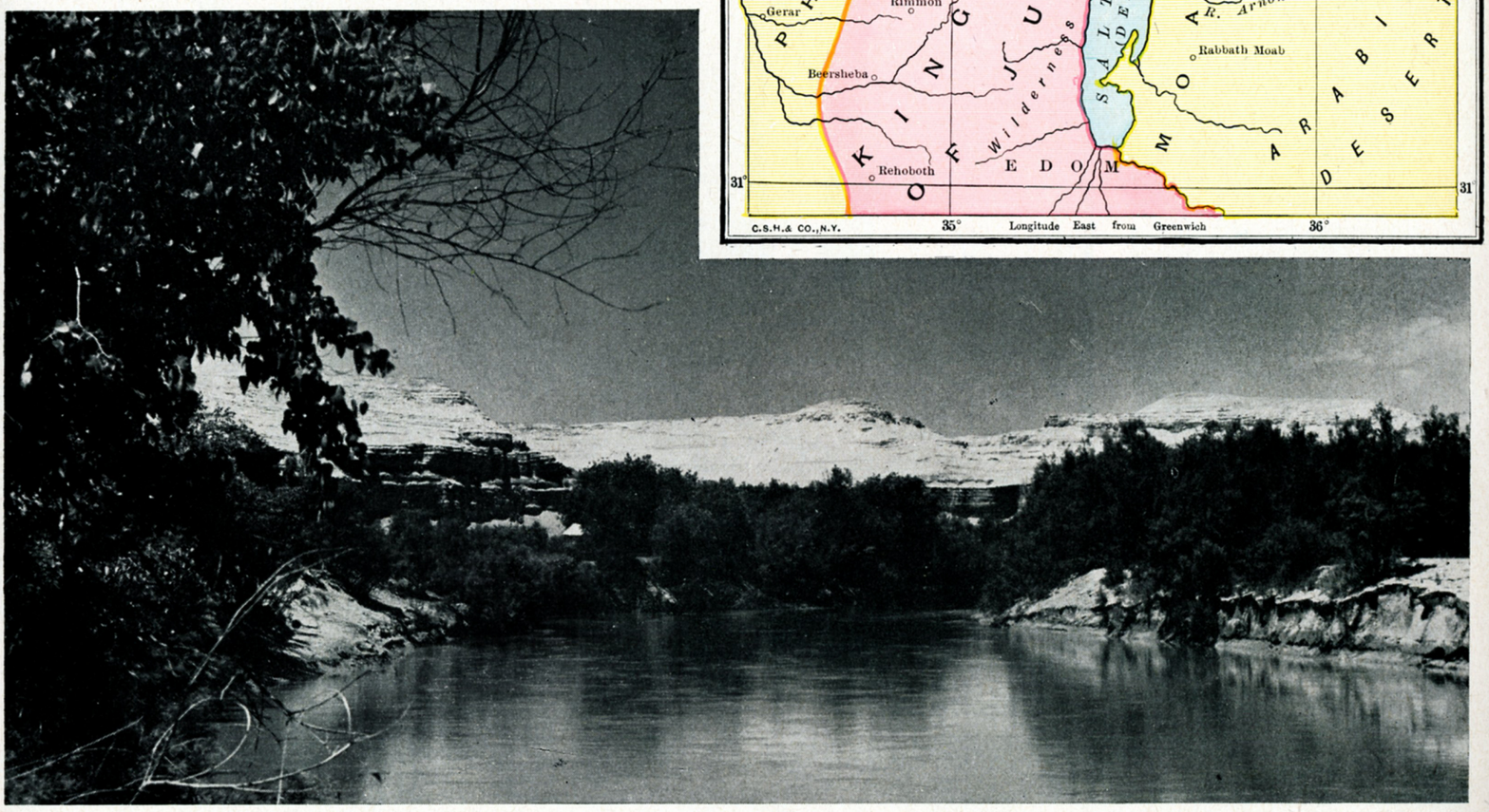
Today as in the Palestine of Jesus' day you can see the woman at the village well and the shepherd leading his sheep. The well has served as a watering place for many generations of people whose villages, activities and customs remain little changed. In this way the country itself as it is today gives a vivid picture of yesterday.



CEDARS OF LEBANON

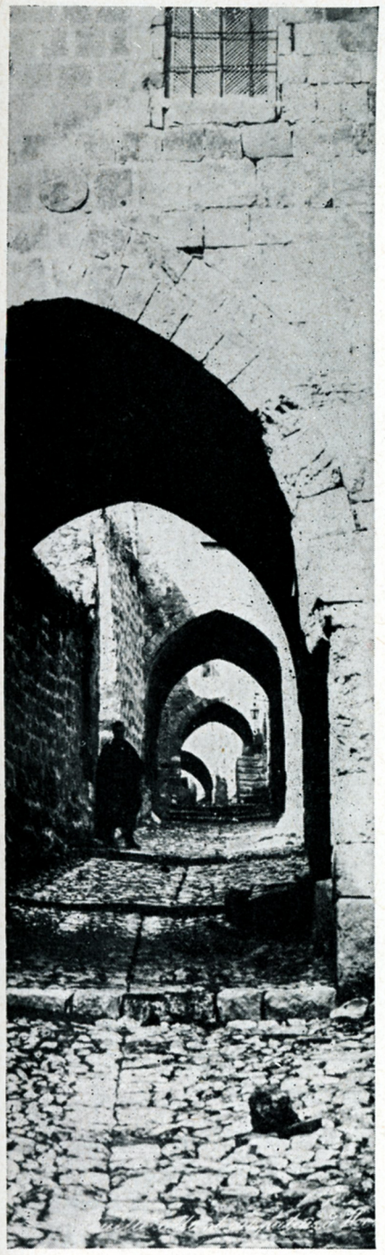
The Bible describes a cedar of Lebanon as having fair branches and a shadowing shroud, "nor any tree in the Garden of God was like unto him in his beauty." The rulers of the ancient empires of the Middle East drew heavily from these forests for the construction of palaces and temples.





RIVER JORDAN

Palestine's only important river, although it flows through a flat semi-desert valley, is lined with abundant vegetation. Between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea the River Jordan curves 200 miles down a continuous inclined plane of only 65 miles to its outlet 1,300 feet below sea level. Jesus was baptized in the River Jordan in whose vicinity John the Baptist preached.



A lane in Jerusalem leading to Herod's palace.

JERUSALEM

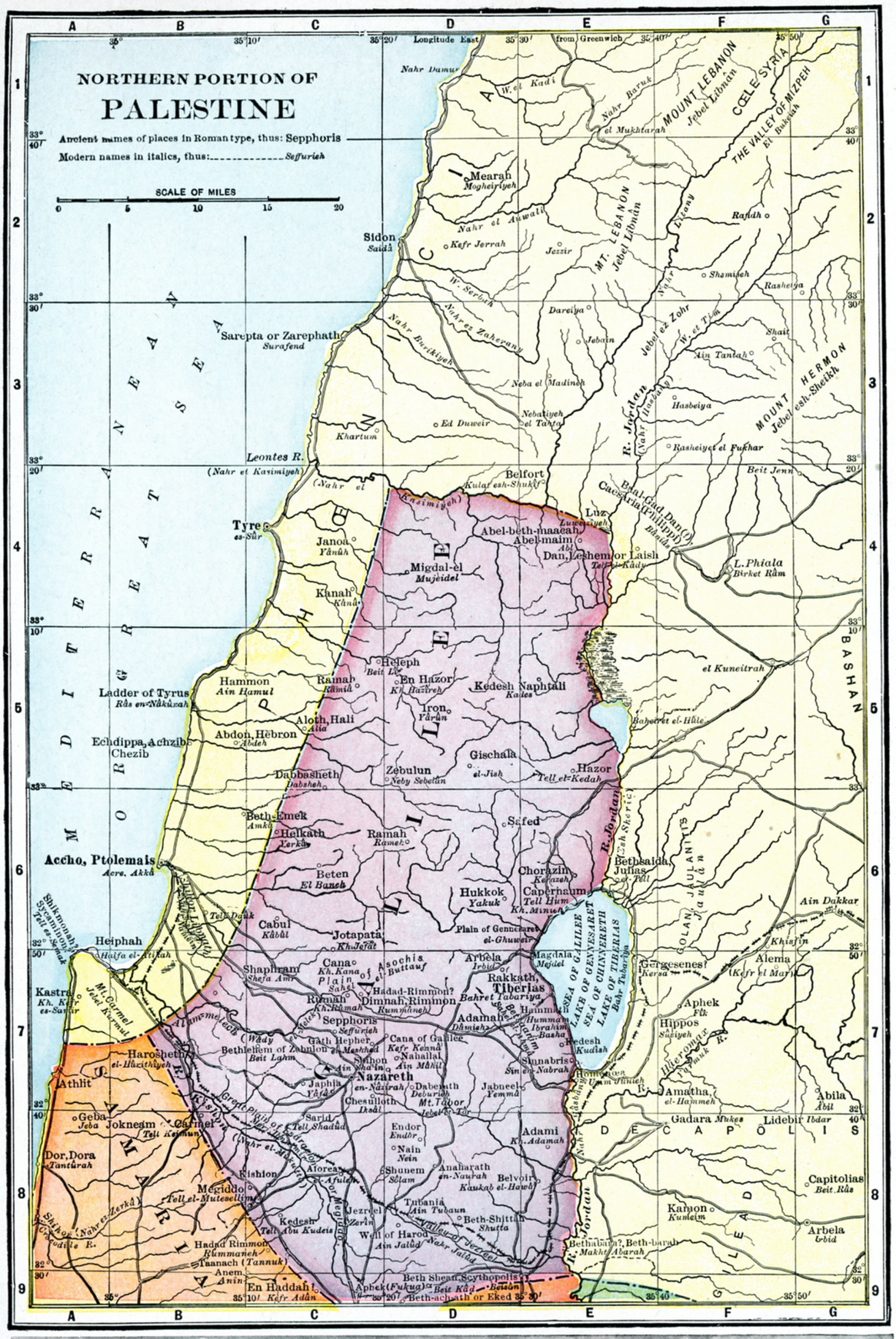
SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE CITY

From David to New Testament Times

Cistern
Stones
(Damascus Gate)
Fish Gate, or Middle Gate
Manasseh's Wall
Hananel Tower
MAKTESH (El-Wad)
N.E.
Antonia Castle
Hammeah
SECOND QUARTER
N.
N.W.
Church of the Holy Sepulchre
Sheep, Upper, or Benjamin Gate
Ascent of Corner
GREAT COURT
TEMPLE
ALTAR
INNER COURT
PALACE
HAREM
MIDDLE COURT
PORCH
LEBANON HOUSE
Miphkad Gate
Herod's Wall
Solomon's Wall
(Jaffa Gate)
Old Gate
Ephraim Gate
Hippicus
Herod's Palace
Corner Gate
Prætorium
Horse Gate
C.
UPPER CITY
Wall of Ophel
Great Tower
Water or East Gate
Broad Wall
El-Kabâbi
(Wâdy)
TYROPŒON
OPHEL
Millo
Corner
Gihon
Bethesda
S.E.
CITY OF DAVID
Conduit
Ascent of Wall
S.W.
Cœnaculum
Furnace Tower
Solomon's Wall
Turn of Wall
Fountain Gate
Siloam
Stairs
Upper Pool
Old Lower Pool
Valley Gate or Harsith Gate
Hezekiah's Wall
King's Garden
VALLEY OF HINNOM
Dung Gate
En Rogel
VALLEY OF THE KIDRON (Wâdy Sitti Maryam)

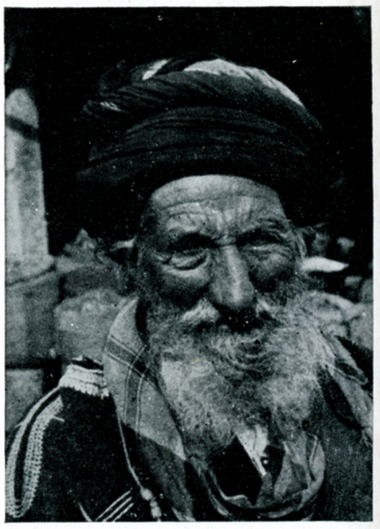
Present Wall
Remains of Walls
David's Wall —1—1—1—1—
Solomon's Wall —2—2—2—2—
Hezekiah's Wall —3—3—3—3—
Manasseh's Wall —4—4—4—4—
Agrippa's Wall —X—X—X—X—

View of Jerusalem from the top of the wall near St. Stephen's Gate.



B13

Workman at Tell Asmar, Iraq.

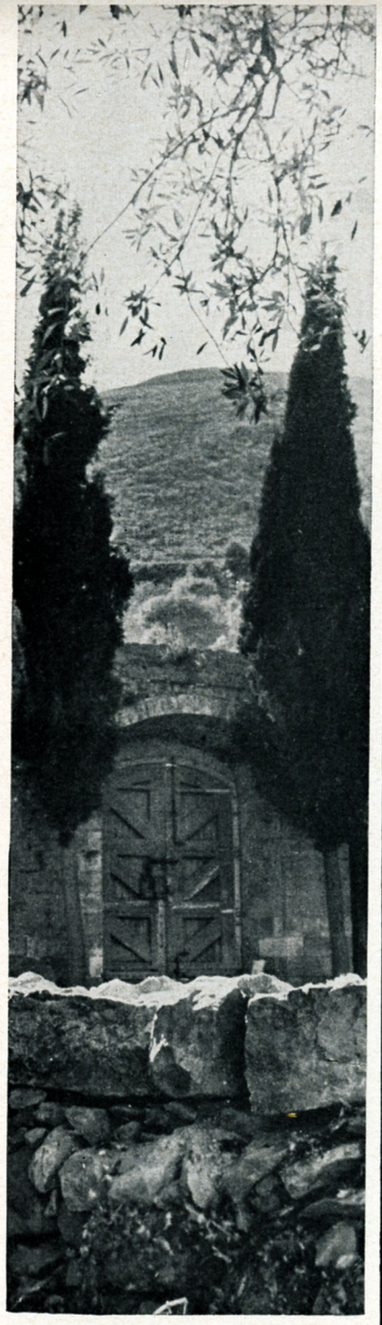


Old Man in Bazaar, Mosul, Iraq.

North Syria Bedouin, Mosul, Iraq.

THE SITE OF MEGIDDO

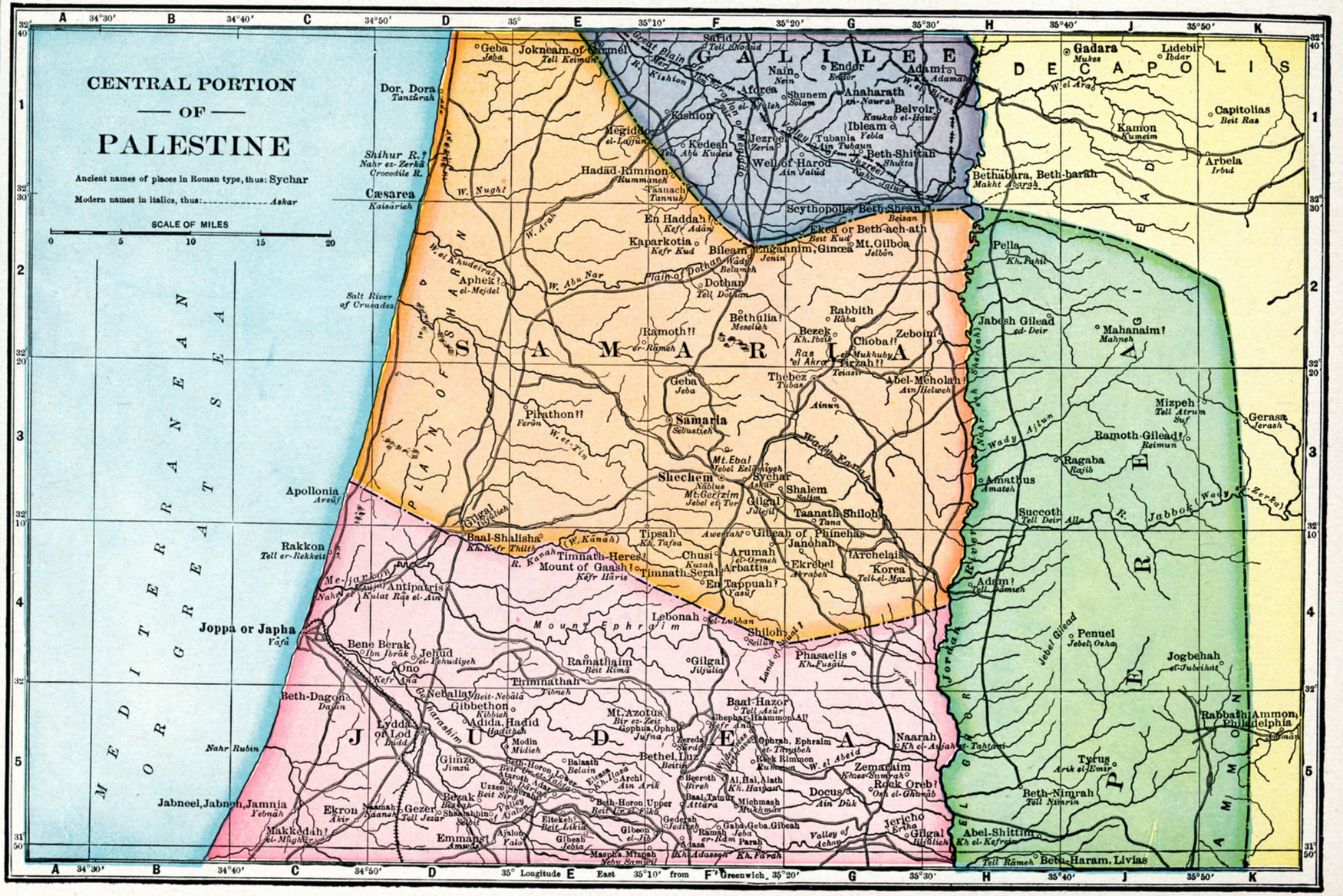
Tell el-Mutesellim, the site of Megiddo, the great Palestinian mound under which the famous fortress city of Armageddon is buried. The top of the mound is about 13 acres in extent. It is here that the book of Revelation expects "the war of the great day of God, the Almighty." (16:14, 16).

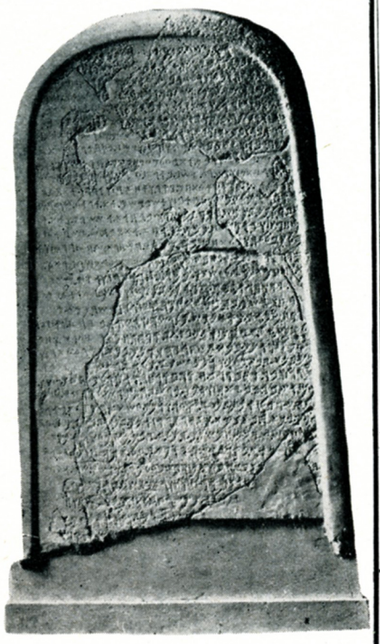


JACOB'S WELL

Jacob's Well stands on land purchased by Jacob "for a hundred lambs." It was at this well that Joseph's brothers sold him into slavery.

Camels laden with grain crossing a bridge in Palestine.



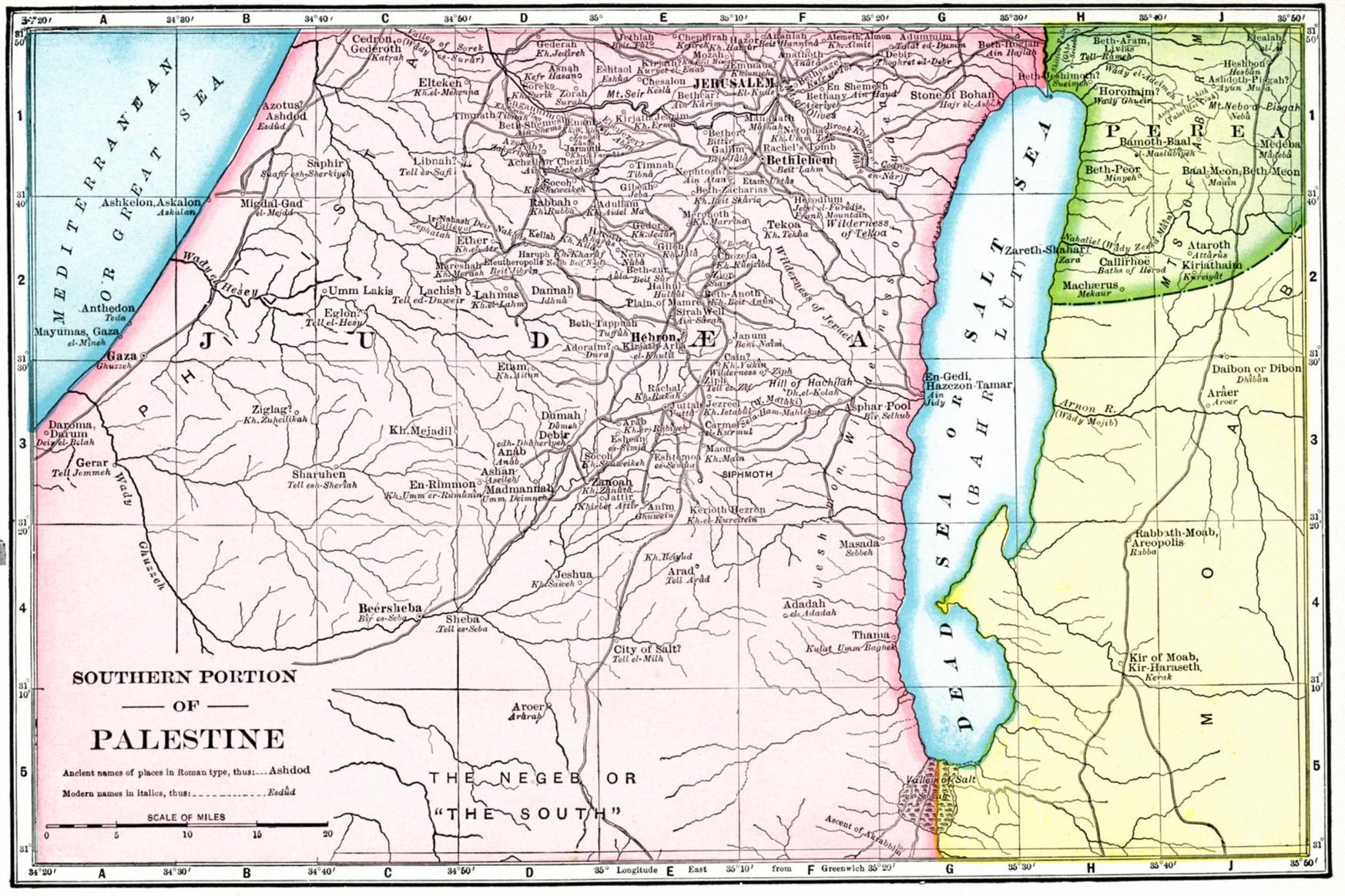


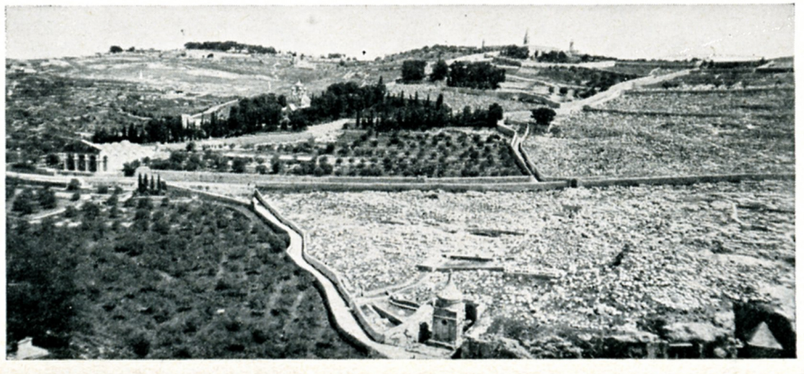
B15

THE MOABITE STONE

In the days of Ahab the Kingdom of Moab was tributary to Israel and sent annual payments of "the wool of a hundred thousand lambs and of a hundred thousand rams," but "when Ahab was dead . . . the king of Moab rebelled against the king of Israel" (II Kings 3:4f). The rebellion was successful.

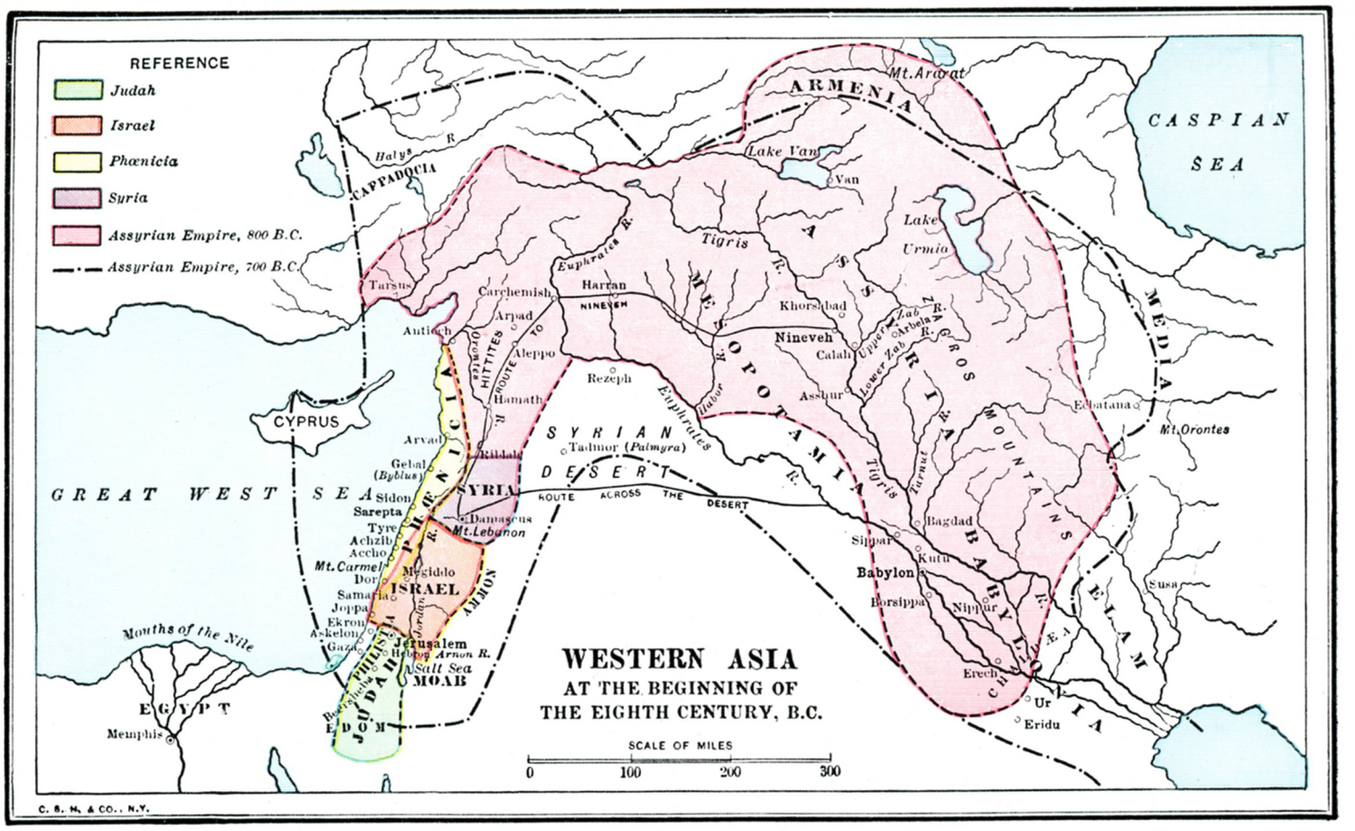
Mesha, king of Moab later set up a record of the relations between Israel and Moab which is shown above in a replica of the Moabite Stone found at Dibon.



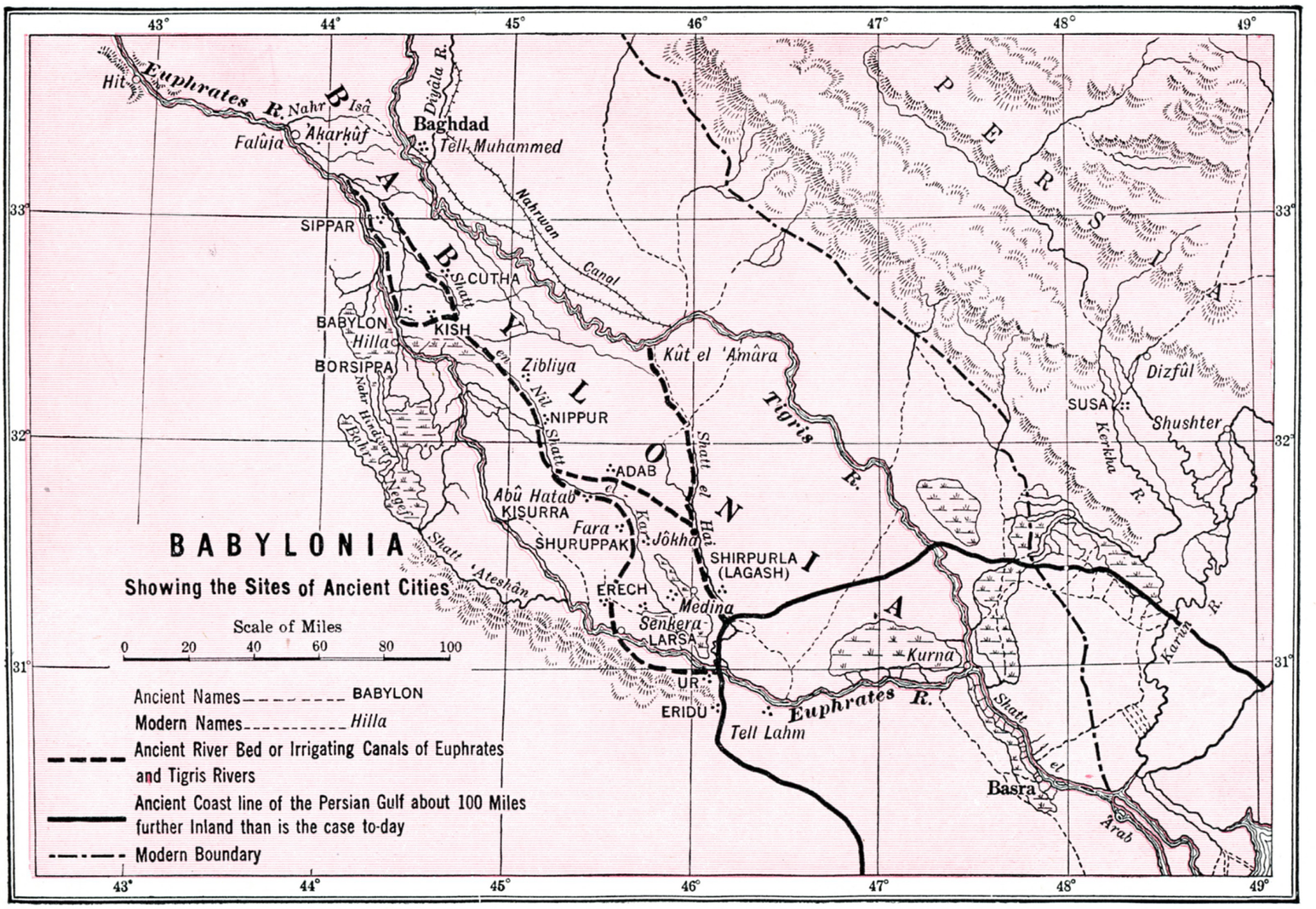


LEFT:
View of Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, from Omar Temple Area.

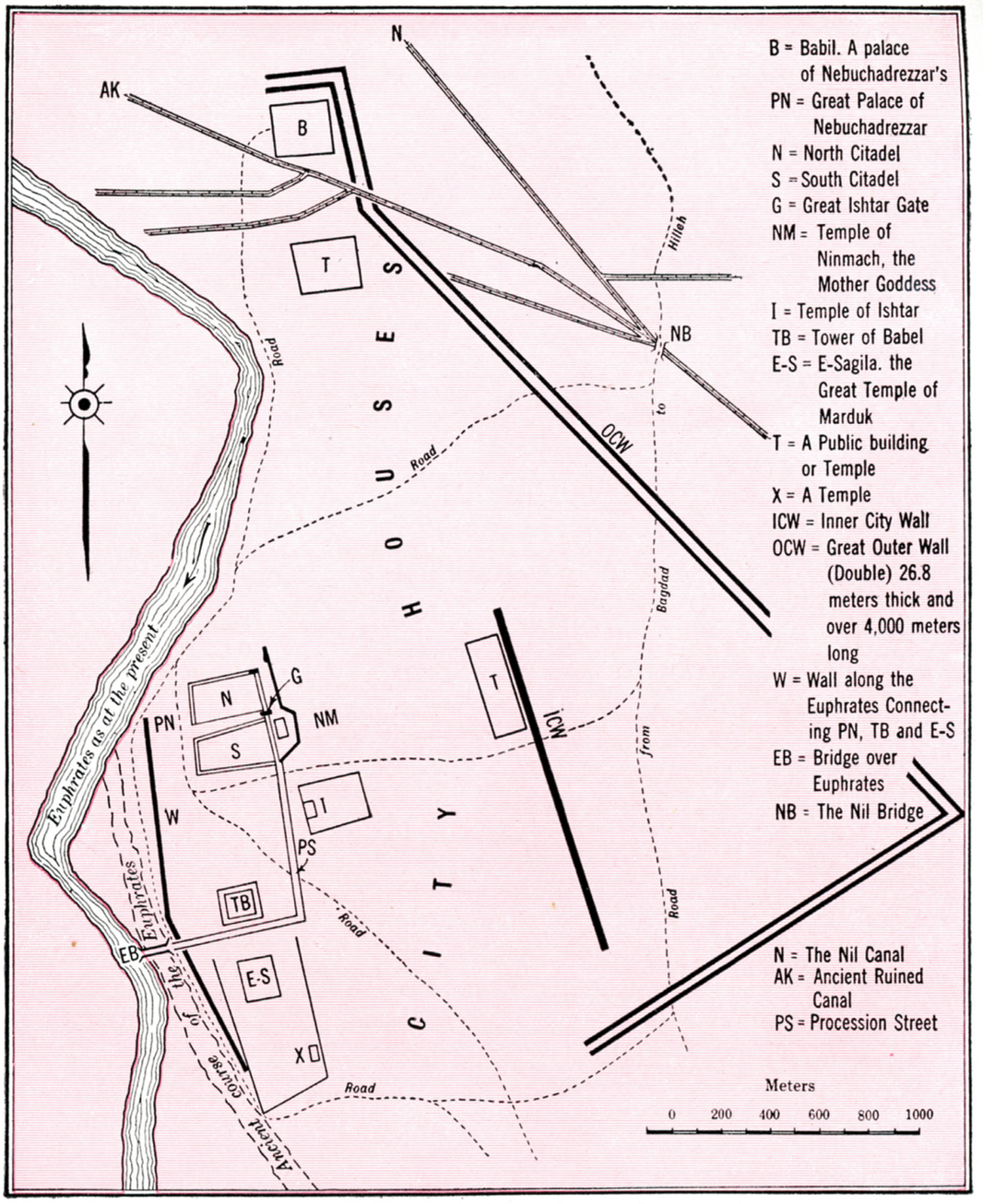
RIGHT: Ancient fortified gateway of Jerusalem.



The Assyrian Empire reached its greatest extent about 640 B.C., when Ashurbanipal, the great king called Osnapper in the Old Testament (Ezra 4:10), campaigned in Egypt, conquering both Memphis and Thebes. He invaded Egypt and Ethiopia, and having established his authority over all Egypt, returned to his own city of Nineveh.

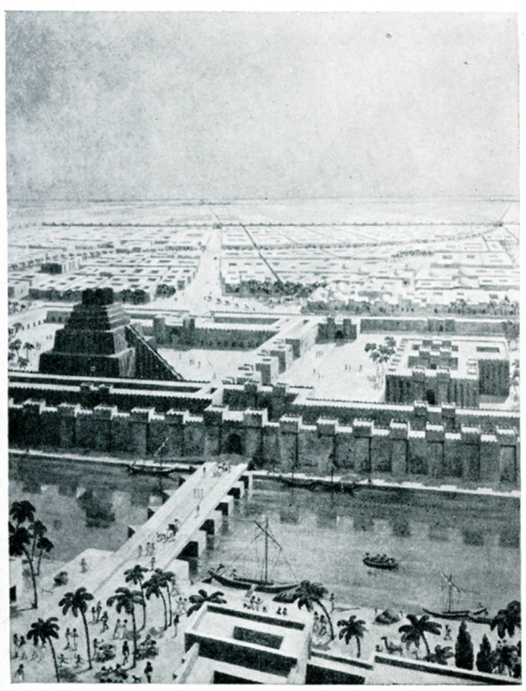


Assyrian relief sculpture from the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal II (885-860 B.C.).



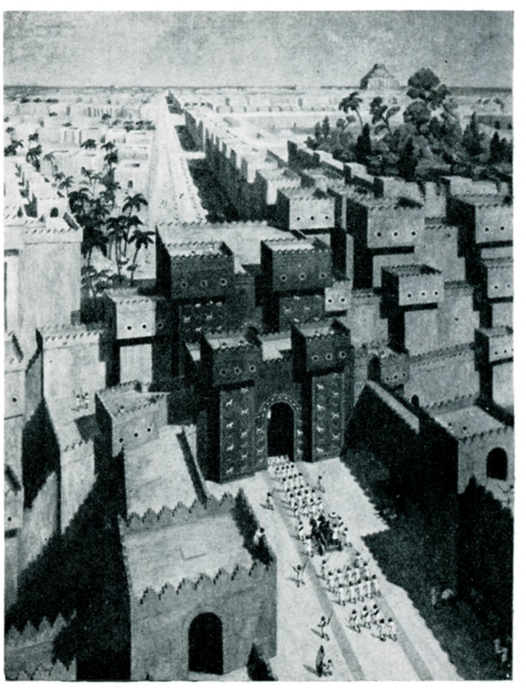
Based on Koldewey, "The Excavations at Babylon"

Plan of Babylon as Restored by Nebuchadrezzar

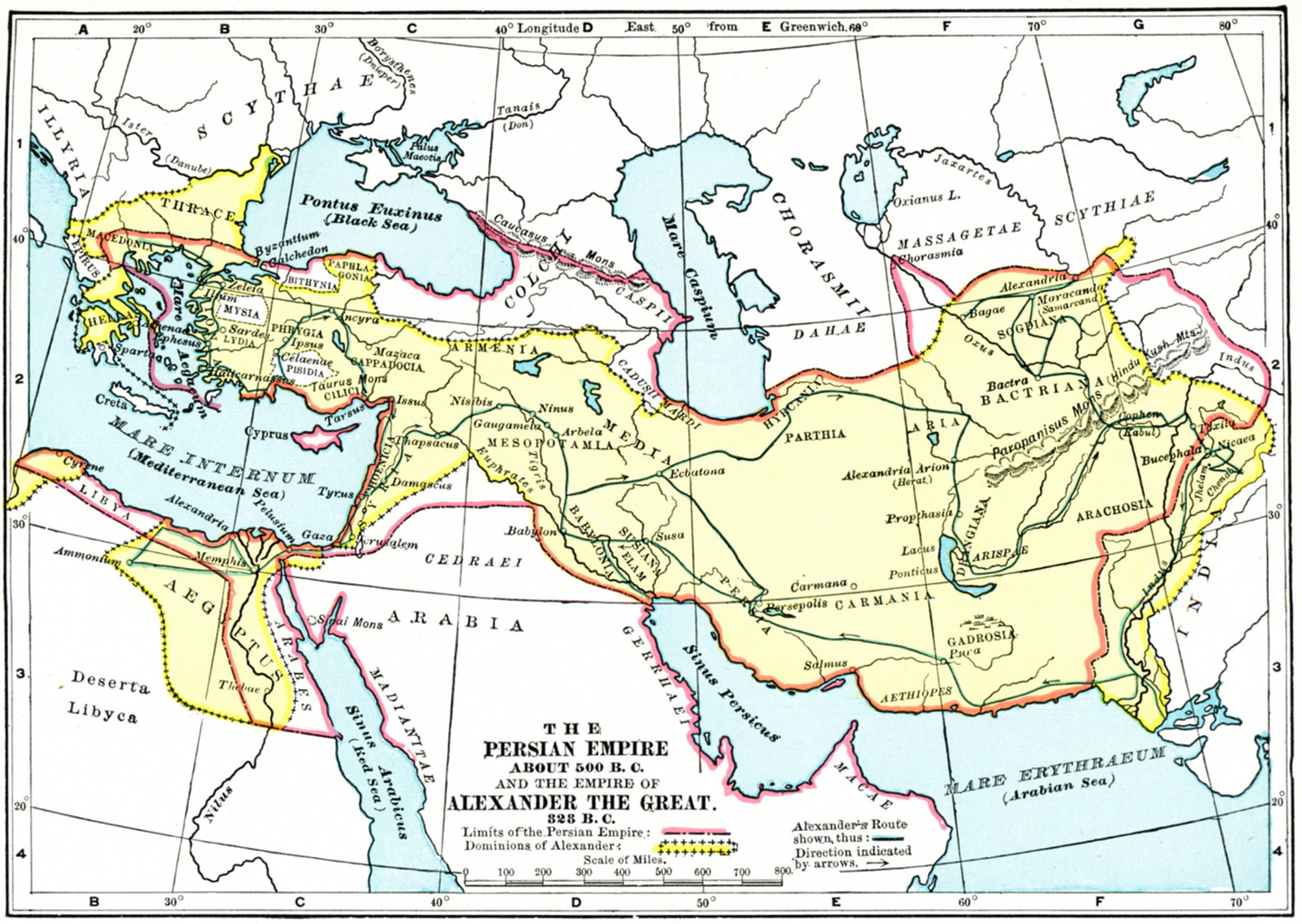


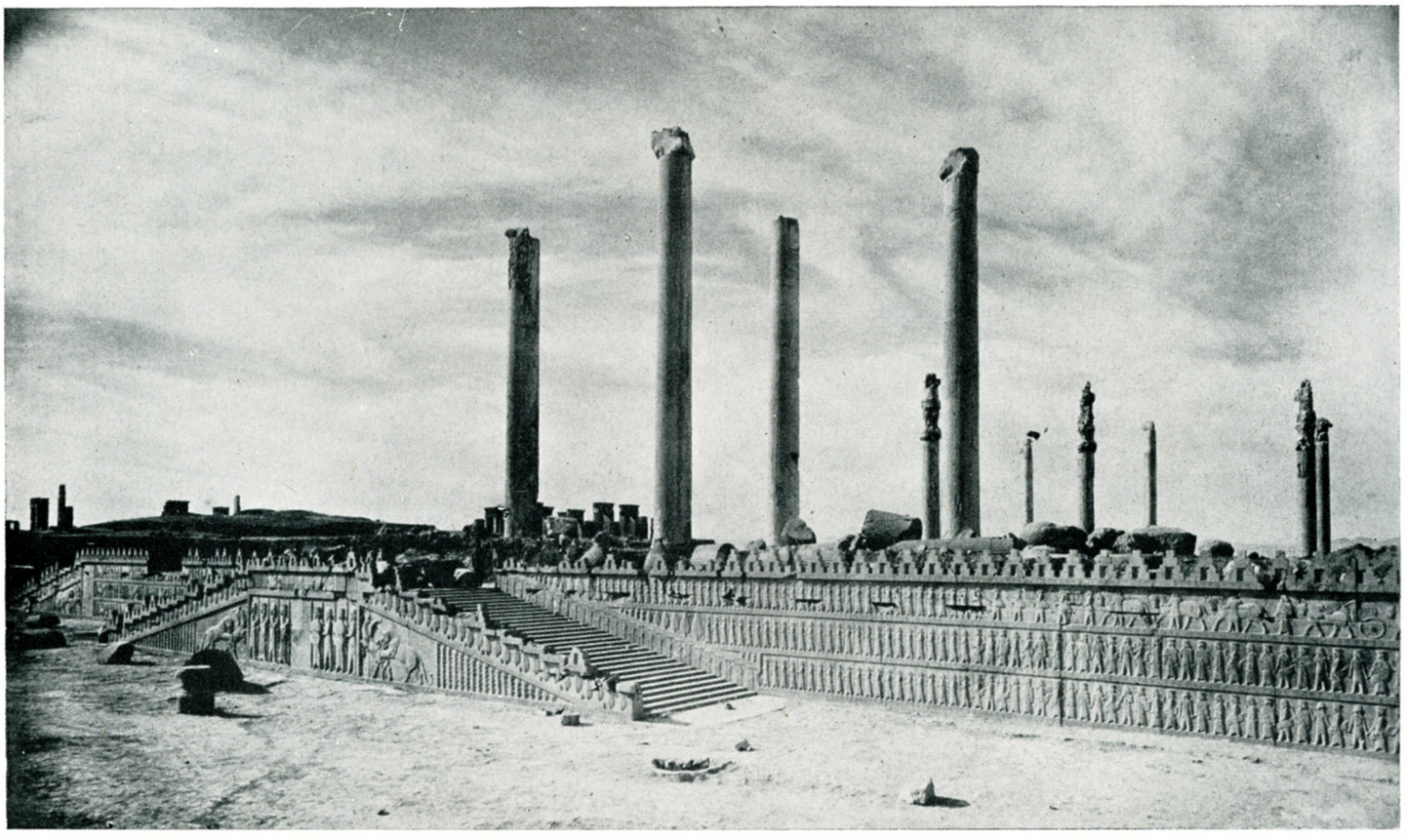
RESTORATIONS OF THE CITY OF BABYLON

These restorations show Babylon's architectural splendor at the time of its political and cultural zenith during the reign of Nebuchadrezzar II, c. 600 B.C. In the first picture, the Tower of Babel can be seen across the river to the left. In the second picture, a royal procession passes through the Ishtar Gate toward the Hanging Gardens, behind which is visible the Tower of Babel. Nebuchadrezzar might well have uttered the words which are put into his mouth in Daniel 4:30, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built for the royal dwelling place, by the might of my power and for the glory of my majesty?"



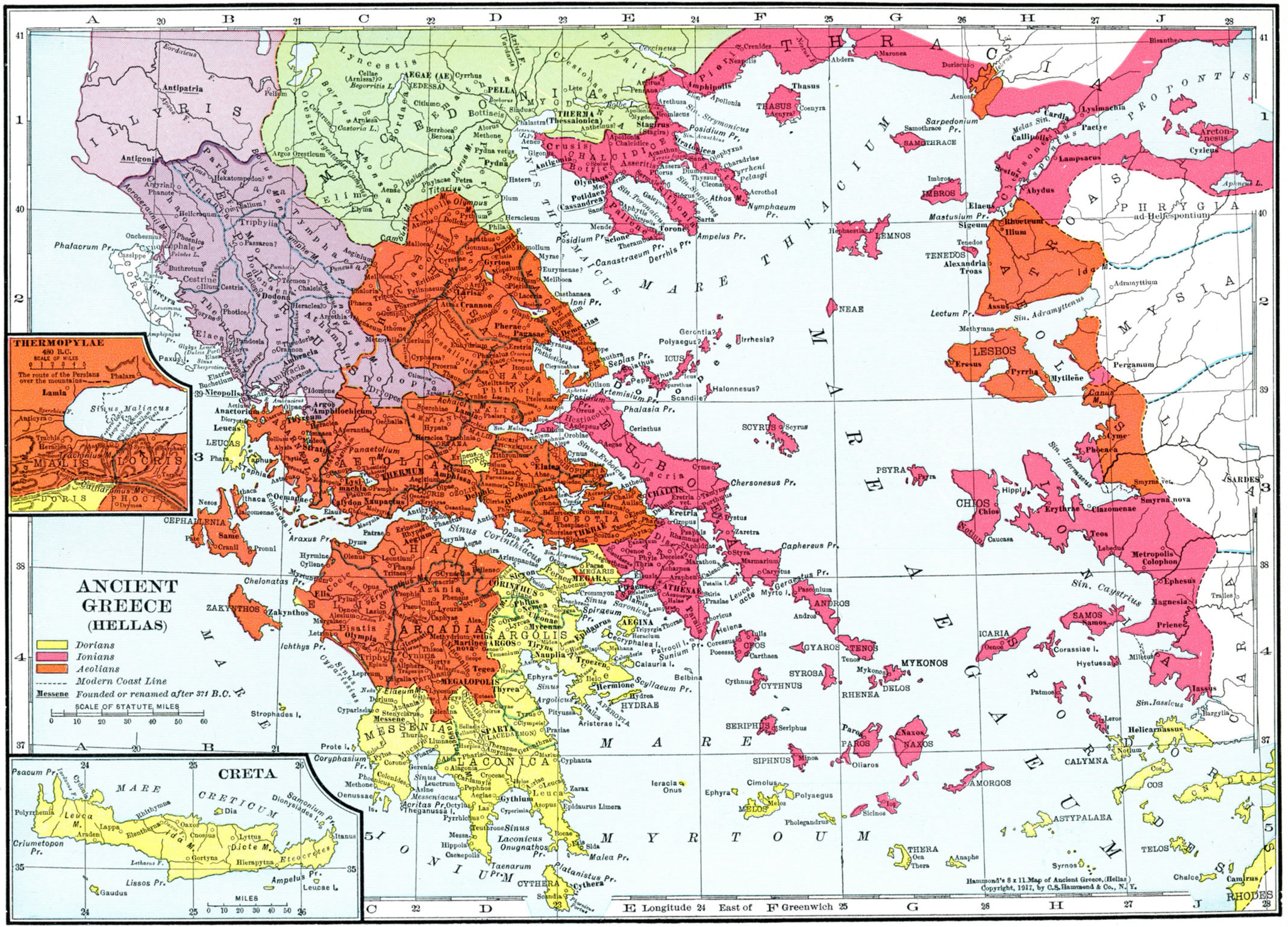
THRACIA
PONTUS EUXINUS
SCYTHIA
MARE CASPIUM
OXIANUS LACUS
Heracles
Sinope
MARIANDYNI
BITHYNIA
PAPHLAGONIA
Cyzicus
Helle
MYSIA
LYDIA
Sardes
(Captured by Cyrus 546 B. C.)
Ephesus
Miletus
PHRYGIA
CAPADOCIA
ARMENIA
Colchi
Iberes
Caspii
Albani
Araxes
Derbices
Massagetae
Chorasmii
SOGDIANA
Oxus
Bactra
BACTRIA
ISAURIA
PAMPHYLIA
LYCIA
CILICIA
Tarsus
Carchemish
RHODUS
MARE LYCIUM
CYPRUS
(To Egypt, after 540 B.C.)
(To Persia, after 525 B.C.)
Lapethus
Cerynia
Soli
Salamis
Marium
Citium
Paphos
Curium
Amathus
MARE PHOENICIUM
Gazaca
Matiani
Cadusii
Mardi
HYRCANIA
MEDIA
ASSYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
Ninus
(Nineveh)
Destroyed about 606 B.C.)
Thapsacus
Circesium
Rhagae
Porta Caspiae
PARTHIA
ARIA
Ecbatana
Sidon
Tyrus
Damascus
SYRIA
Megiddo
Samaria
Jerusalem
Gaza
Euphrates
Tigris
BABYLONIA
Babylon
(Captured by Cyrus 538 B.C.)
SUSIANA
Susa
COSSAEI
UXII
SAGARTII
SARANGAE
PACTYES
Arachotus
INDIA
Pasagarda(?)
Persepolis
Pasagarda(?)
(Darab)
PERSIS
Utii
GEDROSIA
Harmozia
Salt
Pelusium
On
Memphis
Ammonium
25° 12' N. lat.
26° 47' E. long.
EGYPT
(Conquered by the Persians under Cambyses, B. C. 525)
ARABIA
SINUS PERSICUS
Thebae
Nile
Syene
ETHIOPIA
SINUS ARABICUS
MARE ERYTHRAEUM
ANCIENT EMPIRES OF THE EAST
MEDIA, BABYLONIA, LYDIA,
and PERSIA,
606 TO 522 B. C.
Persian Empire
Median Empire
Babylonian Empire
Lydian Kingdom
Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of the Ancient Empires of the East.
Copyright, by C. S. Hammond & Co., N.Y.
Longitude East from Greenwich
B18

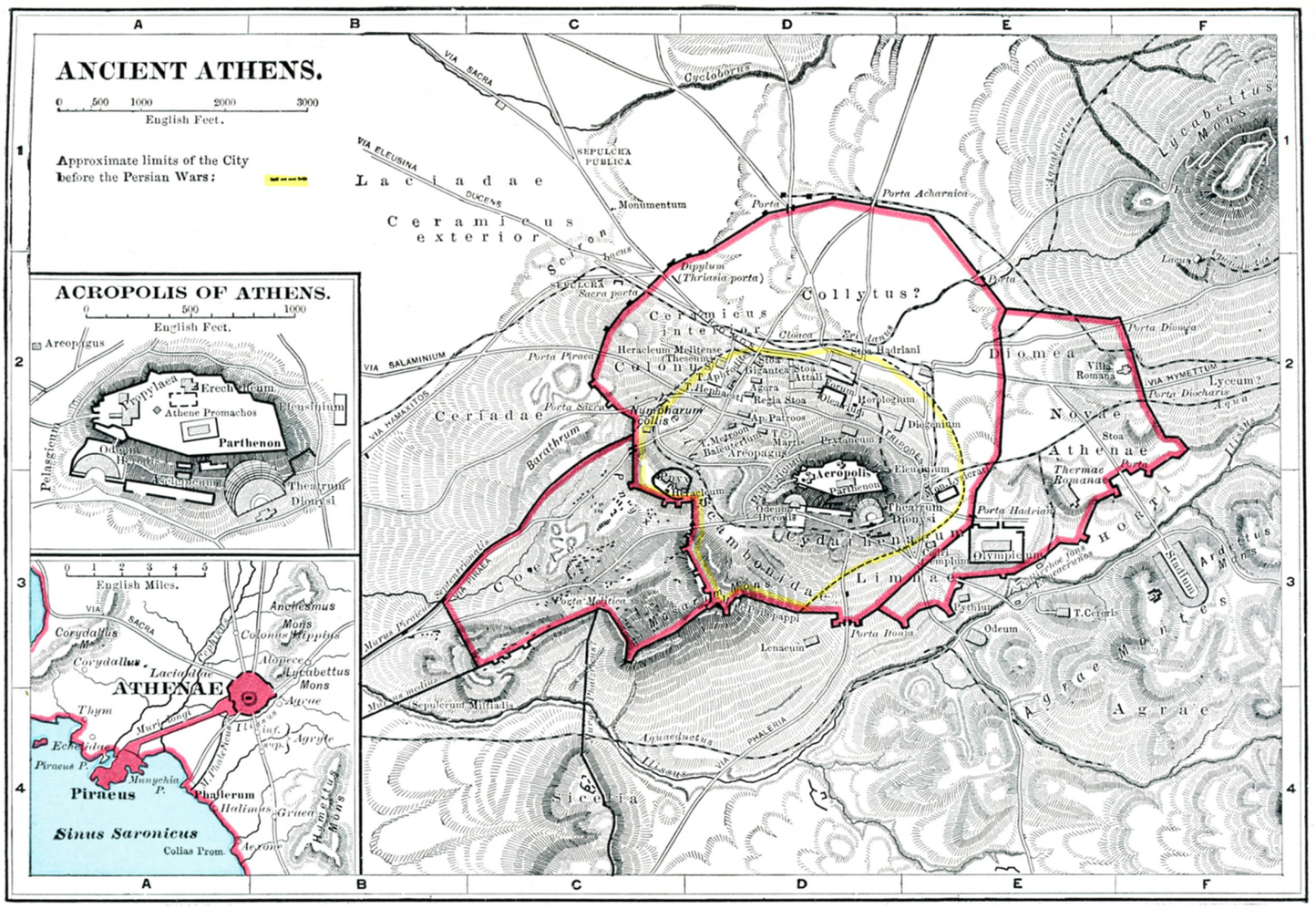




THE RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS

The ruins of Persepolis give impressive evidence of the height which Persian culture attained. This city was begun by Darius I, the Great around 522 B.C. and later completed by his successors. In 331 B.C. Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire and sealed his conquest by setting fire to the palaces which symbolized the power of the Achaemenids.


ANCIENT GREECE (HELLAS)
Dorians
Ionians
Aeolians
Modern Coast Line
Messene Founded or renamed after 371 B.C.
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
THERMOPYLAE
480 B.C.
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
The route of the Persians over the mountains
CRETA
MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Ancient Greece, (Hellas)
Copyright, 1917, by G.S. Hammond & Co., N.Y.
Longitude 24 East of Greenwich 25
B20

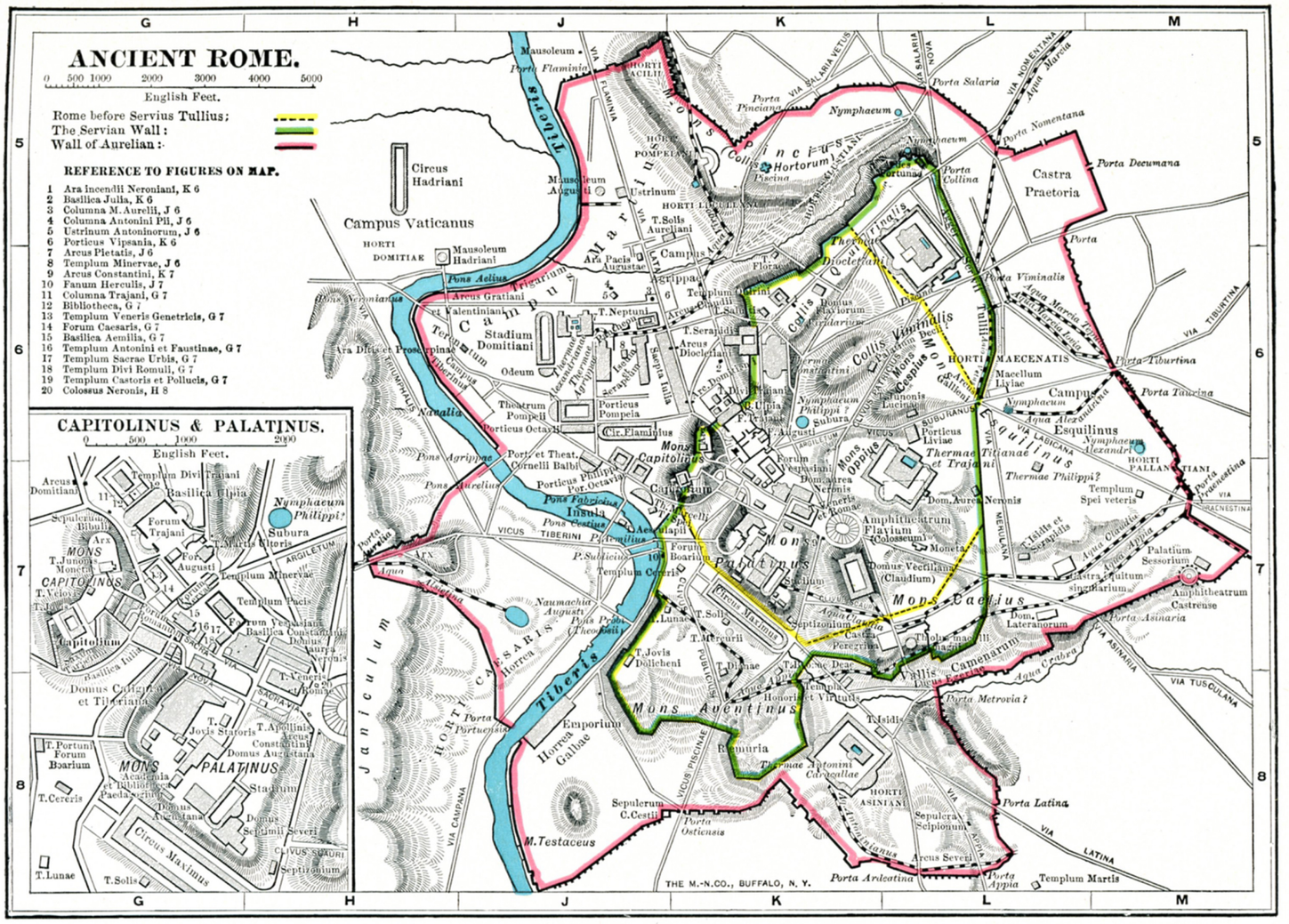


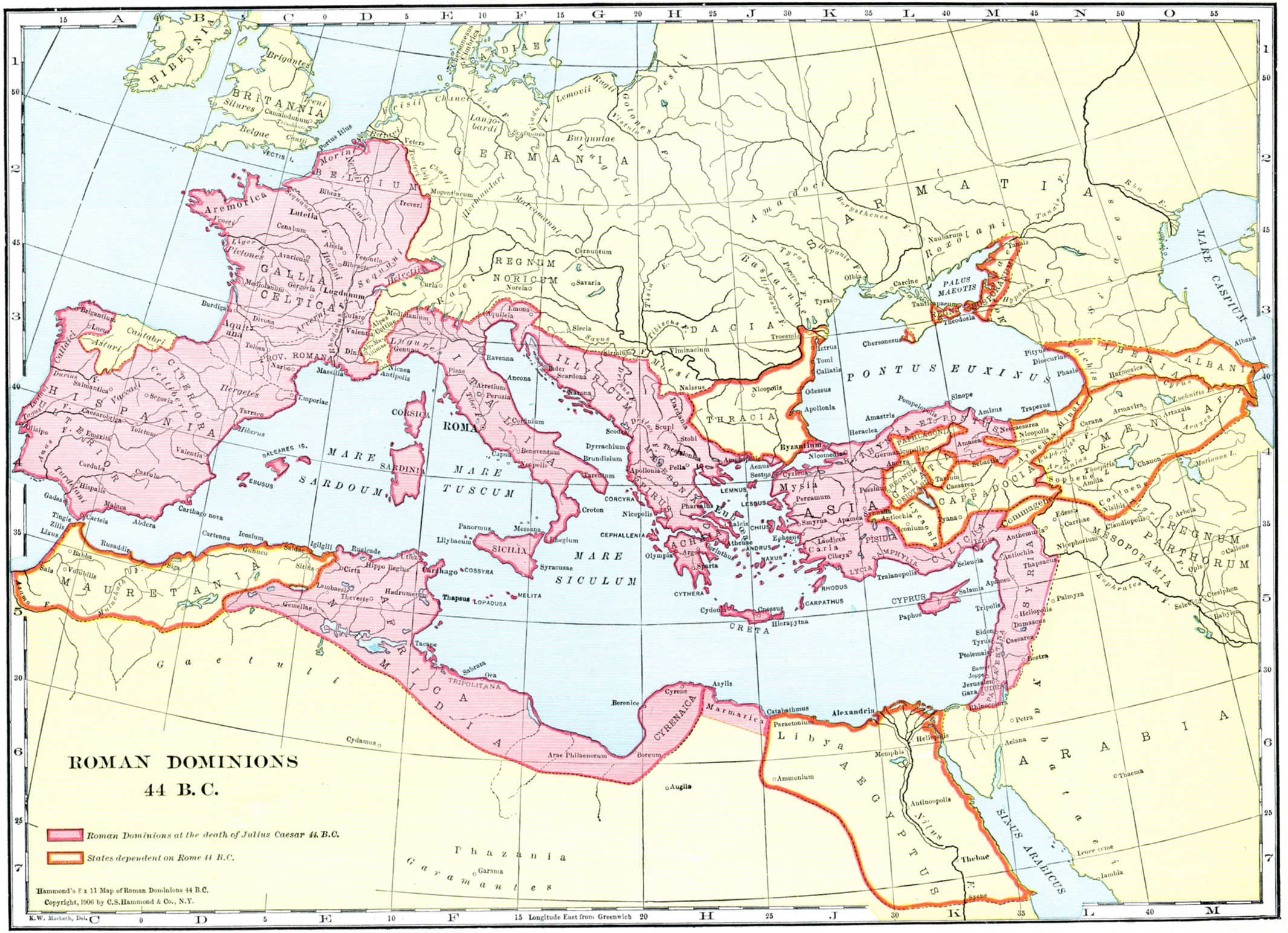
THE TEMPLE OF ERECHTHEUM AT ATHENS

When the apostle Paul briefly visited Athens it was one of the world's most important centers of philosophy, architecture and art. An example of this architecture is shown above in the Erechtheum with its stately Porch of the Maidens. This temple on the Acropolis at Athens was named after the legendary founder of the city, Erechtheus, and completed around 407 B.C.

ANCIENT ITALY
ITALIA, LIGURIA, GALLIA CISALPINA, VENETIA, HISTRIA, SICILIA & CORSICA
Before the time of Augustus
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100
Roman Colonies, thus: Ostia
Greek Colonies, thus: SYRACUSAE (G)
Carthagian Colonies, thus: Eryx (C)
Dotted lines show the Modern shore line
Copyright, by C.S. Hammond & Co., N.Y.
THE FORUM CAPITOLIUM and PALATIUM
1. Templum Saturni
2. Templum Concordiae
3. Scalae Gemoniae
4. Carcer (Tullianum)
5. Senaculum
6. Graecostasis
7. Rostra
8. Templum Jani
IMPERIAL FORA
1. Scalae Gemoniae
2. T. Vespasiani
3. Porticus Deorum Consentium
4. Equus Caesaris
5. T. Castoris et Pollucis
6. T. Divi Julii
7. Arcus Augusti
8. Arcus Titi
9. T. Antonini et Faustinae
ROME
Under the Emperors
1. Templum Jovis Capitolini
2. Arx
3. Forum Romanum
4. Templum Aesculapii
5. Forum Trajani
6. Forum Augusti
7. Porta Carmentalis
8. Arcus Septimii Severi
9. ,, Constantini
10. ,, Titi
11. ,, Claudii
12. ,, Tiberii
13. ,, Galliani
14. ,, Marci Aurelii
15. ,, Diocletiani
16. Porta Flumentara
17. Templum Mercurii
18. Theatrum Marcelli
Regiones Augusti
I. Porta Capena
II. Caelimontium
III. Isis et Serapis
IV. Templum Pacis
V. Esquiliae
VI. Alta Semita
VII. Via Lata
VIII. Forum Romanum
IX. Circus Flaminius
X. Palatium
XI. Circus Maximus
XII. Piscina Publica
XIII. Aventinus
XIV. Trans Tiberim
ROME
In the time of the Republic

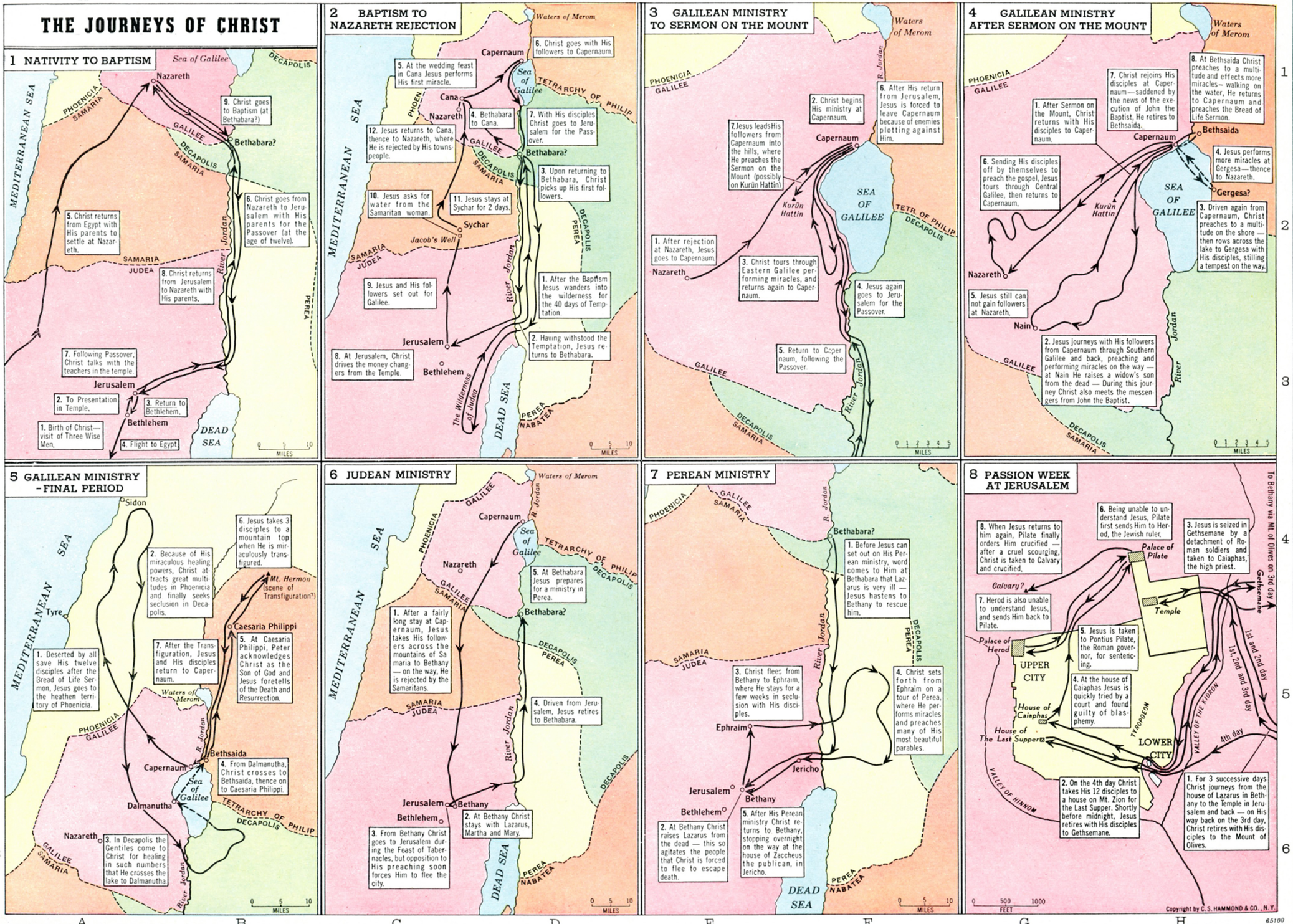
B22


ANCIENT ROME.
0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
English Feet.
Rome before Servius Tullius;
The Servian Wall;
Wall of Aurelian:
REFERENCE TO FIGURES ON MAP.
1 Ara Incendii Neroniani, K 6
2 Basilica Julia, K 6
3 Columna M. Aurelii, J 6
4 Columna Antonini Pii, J 6
5 Ustrinum Antoninorum, J 6
6 Porticus Vipsania, K 6
7 Arcus Pietatis, J 6
8 Templum Minervae, J 6
9 Arcus Constantini, K 7
10 Fanum Herculis, J 7
11 Columna Trajani, G 7
12 Bibliotheca, G 7
13 Templum Veneris Genetricis, G 7
14 Forum Caesaris, G 7
15 Basilica Aemilia, G 7
16 Templum Antonini et Faustinae, G 7
17 Templum Sacrae Urbis, G 7
18 Templum Divi Romuli, G 7
19 Templum Castoris et Pollucis, G 7
20 Colossus Neronis, H 8
CAPITOLINUS & PALATINUS.
0 500 1000 2000
English Feet.
Tiberis
Campus Martius
Campus Vaticanus
Circus Hadriani
Mausoleum Hadriani
Pons Aelius
Pons Agrippae
Pons Aurelius
Pons Fabricius
Pons Cestius
Pons Sublicius
Pons Neronianus
Pons Triumphalis
Janiculum
Mons Capitolinus
Mons Palatinus
Mons Caelius
Mons Aventinus
Collis Hortorum
Collis Quirinalis
Collis Viminalis
Mons Oppius
Mons Cispius
Esquilinus
Castra Praetoria
Thermae Diocletiani
Thermae Constantini
Thermae Titianae et Trajani
Thermae Philippi?
Amphitheatrum Flavium (Colosseum)
Circus Maximus
Naumachia Augusti
Horrea Galbae
Emporium
Aventinum
Porta Flaminia
Porta Pinciana
Porta Salaria
Porta Nomentana
Porta Collina
Porta Decumana
Porta Viminalis
Porta Tiburtina
Porta Taurina
Porta Esquilina
Porta Asinaria
Porta Latina
Porta Ardeatina
Porta Appia
Porta Portuensis
Porta Ostiensis
Porta Metrovia?
Nymphaeum
Nymphaeum Philippi?
Nymphaeum Alexandri
Subura
Templum Martis Ultoris
Templum Minervae
Templum Pacis
Templum Veneris Genetricis
Templum Divi Trajani
Templum Spei veteris
Templum Martis
Templum Vestae
Templum Castoris
Templum Apollinis
Templum Honoris et Virtutis
Templum Dei Deae Syriae
Templum Jovis Dolicheni
Templum Isidis et Serapidis
Templum Fortunae
Templum Quirini
Templum Saturni
Templum Concordiae
Templum Divi Romuli
Templum Jovis Statoris
Templum Jovis Tonantis
Templum Jovis Optimi Maximi
Templum Jovis Feretrii
Templum Jovis Capitolini
Templum Jovis Victoris
Templum Jovis Custodis
Templum Jovis Fulminis
Templum Jovis Fulguratoris
Templum Jovis Stratoris
Templum Jovis Ultoris
Templum Jovis Propugnatoris
Templum Jovis Conservatoris
Templum Jovis Invictus
Templum Jovis Victoriae


ROMAN DOMINIONS
44 B. C.
Roman Dominions at the death of Julius Caesar 44 B.C.
States dependent on Rome 44 B.C.
Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Roman Dominions 44 B.C.
Copyright, 1906 by C.S.Hammond & Co., N.Y.
K.W. Macbeth, Del.
Longitude East from Greenwich
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
BELGIUM
GERMANIA
GALLIA CELTICA
PROV. ROMANA
HISPANIA CITERIOR
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
REGNUM NORICUM
ILLYRICUM
ROMA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
SICILIA
MARE SARDOUM
MARE TUSCUM
MARE SICULUM
MACEDONIA
EPIRUS
ACHAIA
THRACIA
DACIA
SARMATIA
PONTUS EUXINUS
PALUS MAEOTIS
MARE CASPIUM
BITHYNIA ET PONTUS
PAPHLAGONIA
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
ASIA
Mysia
PISIDIA
LYCIA
CILICIA
Commagene
IBERIA
ALBANIA
ARMENIA
REGNUM PARTHORUM
MESOPOTAMIA
SYRIA
ARABIA
MAURETANIA
AFRICA PROCONSULARIS
NUMIDIA
TRIPOLITANA
CYRENAICA
Libya
AEGYPTUS
CRETA
CYPRUS
RHODUS
SINUS ARABICUS
Gaetuli
Phazania
Garamantes

B24

THE JOURNEYS OF CHRIST


1 NATIVITY TO BAPTISM
Sea of Galilee
DECAPOLIS
Nazareth
PHOENICIA
SAMARIA
GALILEE
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Bethabara?
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
9. Christ goes to Baptism (at Bethabara?)
6. Christ goes from Nazareth to Jerusalem with His parents for the Passover (at the age of twelve).
5. Christ returns from Egypt with His parents to settle at Nazareth.
River Jordan
SAMARIA
JUDEA
8. Christ returns from Jerusalem to Nazareth with His parents.
PEREA
7. Following Passover, Christ talks with the teachers in the temple.
Jerusalem
2. To Presentation in Temple.
3. Return to Bethlehem.
Bethlehem
1. Birth of Christ—visit of Three Wise Men.
4. Flight to Egypt
DEAD SEA
0 5 10 MILES
2 BAPTISM TO NAZARETH REJECTION
Waters of Merom
6. Christ goes with His followers to Capernaum.
Capernaum
5. At the wedding feast in Cana Jesus performs His first miracle.
Sea of Galilee
TETRARCHY OF PHILIP
PHOENICIA
Cana
Nazareth
4. Bethabara to Cana.
7. With His disciples Christ goes to Jerusalem for the Passover.
12. Jesus returns to Cana, thence to Nazareth, where He is rejected by His townspeople.
GALILEE
Bethabara?
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
3. Upon returning to Bethabara, Christ picks up His first followers.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
10. Jesus asks for water from the Samaritan woman.
11. Jesus stays at Sychar for 2 days.
Sychar
DECAPOLIS
PEREA
Jacob's Well
SAMARIA
JUDEA
River Jordan
1. After the Baptism Jesus wanders into the wilderness for the 40 days of Temptation.
9. Jesus and His followers set out for Galilee.
2. Having withstood the Temptation, Jesus returns to Bethabara.
Jerusalem
8. At Jerusalem, Christ drives the money changers from the Temple.
Bethlehem
The Wilderness of Judea
DEAD SEA
PEREA
NABATEA
0 5 10 MILES
3 GALILEAN MINISTRY TO SERMON ON THE MOUNT
Waters of Merom
R. Jordan
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
6. After His return from Jerusalem, Jesus is forced to leave Capernaum because of enemies plotting against Him.
2. Christ begins His ministry at Capernaum.
7. Jesus leads His followers from Capernaum into the hills, where He preaches the Sermon on the Mount (possibly on Kurūn Hattīn)
Capernaum
Kurūn Hattīn
SEA OF GALILEE
TETR. OF PHILIP
DECAPOLIS
1. After rejection at Nazareth, Jesus goes to Capernaum.
3. Christ tours through Eastern Galilee performing miracles, and returns again to Capernaum.
4. Jesus again goes to Jerusalem for the Passover.
Nazareth
5. Return to Capernaum, following the Passover.
River Jordan
GALILEE
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
4 GALILEAN MINISTRY AFTER SERMON ON THE MOUNT
Waters of Merom
8. At Bethsaida Christ preaches to a multitude and effects more miracles— walking on the water, He returns to Capernaum and preaches the Bread of Life Sermon.
7. Christ rejoins His disciples at Capernaum—saddened by the news of the execution of John the Baptist, He retires to Bethsaida.
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
1. After Sermon on the Mount, Christ returns with His disciples to Capernaum.
Bethsaida
Capernaum
4. Jesus performs more miracles at Gergesa—thence to Nazareth.
6. Sending His disciples off by themselves to preach the gospel, Jesus tours through Central Galilee, then returns to Capernaum.
Kurūn Hattīn
SEA OF GALILEE
Gergesa?
3. Driven again from Capernaum, Christ preaches to a multitude on the shore — then rows across the lake to Gergesa with His disciples, stilling a tempest on the way.
Nazareth
5. Jesus still can not gain followers at Nazareth.
Nain
2. Jesus journeys with His followers from Capernaum through Southern Galilee and back, preaching and performing miracles on the way — at Nain He raises a widow's son from the dead — During this journey Christ also meets the messengers from John the Baptist.
River Jordan
GALILEE
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
5 GALILEAN MINISTRY -FINAL PERIOD
Sidon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
6. Jesus takes 3 disciples to a mountain top when He is miraculously transfigured.
2. Because of His miraculous healing powers, Christ attracts great multitudes in Phoenicia and finally seeks seclusion in Decapolis.
Mt. Hermon (scene of Transfiguration?)
Tyre
Caesaria Philippi
5. At Caesaria Philippi, Peter acknowledges Christ as the Son of God and Jesus foretells of the Death and Resurrection.
7. After the Transfiguration, Jesus and His disciples return to Capernaum.
1. Deserted by all save His twelve disciples after the Bread of Life Sermon, Jesus goes to the heathen territory of Phoenicia.
Waters of Merom
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
R. Jordan
Bethsaida
Capernaum
4. From Dalmanutha, Christ crosses to Bethsaida, thence on to Caesaria Philippi.
Sea of Galilee
Dalmanutha
TETRARCHY OF PHILIP
DECAPOLIS
Nazareth
3. In Decapolis the Gentiles come to Christ for healing in such numbers that He crosses the lake to Dalmanutha.
GALILEE
SAMARIA
River Jordan
0 5 10 MILES
6 JUDEAN MINISTRY
Waters of Merom
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GALILEE
R. Jordan
PHOENICIA
Capernaum
Sea of Galilee
TETRARCHY OF PHILIP
DECAPOLIS
Nazareth
5. At Bethabara Jesus prepares for a ministry in Perea.
GALILEE
SAMARIA
Bethabara?
1. After a fairly long stay at Capernaum, Jesus takes His followers across the mountains of Samaria to Bethany — on the way, He is rejected by the Samaritans.
DECAPOLIS
PEREA
SAMARIA
JUDEA
4. Driven from Jerusalem, Jesus retires to Bethabara.
River Jordan
DECAPOLIS
Jerusalem
Bethany
2. At Bethany Christ stays with Lazarus, Martha and Mary.
Bethlehem
3. From Bethany Christ goes to Jerusalem during the Feast of Tabernacles, but opposition to His preaching soon forces Him to flee the city.
DEAD SEA
PEREA
NABATEA
0 5 10 MILES
7 PEREAN MINISTRY
R. Jordan
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
SAMARIA
Bethabara?
1. Before Jesus can set out on His Perean ministry, word comes to Him at Bethabara that Lazarus is very ill — Jesus hastens to Bethany to rescue him.
River Jordan
DECAPOLIS
PEREA
SAMARIA
JUDEA
3. Christ flees from Bethany to Ephraim, where He stays for a few weeks in seclusion with His disciples.
4. Christ sets forth from Ephraim on a tour of Perea, where He performs miracles and preaches many of His most beautiful parables.
Ephraim
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethany
Bethlehem
2. At Bethany Christ raises Lazarus from the dead — this so agitates the people that Christ is forced to flee to escape death.
5. After His Perean ministry Christ returns to Bethany, stopping overnight on the way at the house of Zaccheus the publican, in Jericho.
DEAD SEA
PEREA
NABATEA
0 5 10 MILES
8 PASSION WEEK AT JERUSALEM
To Bethany via Mt. of Olives on 3rd day
8. When Jesus returns to him again, Pilate finally orders Him crucified — after a cruel scourging, Christ is taken to Calvary and crucified.
6. Being unable to understand Jesus, Pilate first sends Him to Herod, the Jewish ruler.
3. Jesus is seized in Gethsemane by a detachment of Roman soldiers and taken to Caiaphas, the high priest.
Palace of Pilate
Gethsemane
Calvary?
7. Herod is also unable to understand Jesus, and sends Him back to Pilate.
Temple
Palace of Herod
5. Jesus is taken to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, for sentencing.
UPPER CITY
4. At the house of Caiaphas Jesus is quickly tried by a court and found guilty of blasphemy.
1st and 2nd day
1st, 2nd and 3rd day
House of Caiaphas
TYROPOEON
House of The Last Supper
LOWER CITY
4th day
VALLEY OF THE KIDRON
VALLEY OF HINNOM
2. On the 4th day Christ takes His 12 disciples to a house on Mt. Zion for the Last Supper. Shortly before midnight, Jesus retires with His disciples to Gethsemane.
1. For 3 successive days Christ journeys from the house of Lazarus in Bethany to the Temple in Jerusalem and back — on His way back on the 3rd day, Christ retires with His disciples to the Mount of Olives.
0 500 1000 FEET
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65100

MAIN ROUTES OF TRAVEL
IN THE
ROMAN EMPIRE
Main routes of travel in New Testament times
1st Journey of St. Paul
2nd " " "
3rd " " "
Journey to Rome
C.S.Hammond & Co., N.Y.
K.W. Macbeth, Del.
Longitude East from Greenwich
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
GERMANIA
BELGIUM
GALLIA CELTICA
Aremorica
HISPANIA CITERIOR
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
PROV. ROMANA
NORICUM
ILLYRICUM
DACIA
SARMATIA
PONTUS EUXINUS
PALUS MAEOTIS
REGNUM BOSPORANUM
IBERIA
ALBANIA
ARMENIA
ROMA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
BALEARES IS.
MARE SARDOUM
MARE TUSCUM
MARE SICULUM
MARE CASPIUM
THRACIA
MACEDONIA
GRAECIA
ACHAIA
ASIA
BITHYNIA ET PONTUS
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
PISIDIA
LYCIA
CARIA
PAMPHYLIA
CYPRUS
CRETA
RHODUS
MESOPOTAMIA
REGNUM PARTHORUM
SYRIA
PALAESTINA
ARABIA
AEGYPTUS
CYRENAICA
TRIPOLITANA
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
AFRICA
Gaetuli
Libya
Phazania
Garamantes
Marmarica
MARE ARABICUS
Rubrum Mare
Rhenus F.
Danubius F.
Euphrates F.
Tigris F.
Nilus
Rhodanus F.
Hiberus
Tagus F.
Anas
Baetis F.
Durius F.
Liger F.
Sequana F.
Mosa F.
Rhenus F.
Albis F.
Vistula F.
Tanais
Borysthenes
Hypanis F.
Tyras F.
Ister F.
Drinus F.
Savus
Dravus F.
Aesti
Suevi
Germani
Sarmatae
Dacia
Thracia
Macedonia
Graecia
Asia
Syria
Palaestina
Arabia
Aegyptus
Numidia
Africa
Mauretania
Gaetuli
Libya
Phazania
Garamantes
Britannia
Hibernia
Gallia Celtica
Aquitania
Hispania Citerior
Hispania Ulterior
Germania
Belgium
Sarmatia
Pontus Euxinus
Palus Maeotis
Mare Caspium
Mare Sardoum
Mare Tuscum
Mare Siculum
Mare Arabicus
Aegaeum Mare
Rhenus F.
Danubius F.
Euphrates F.
Tigris F.
Nilus
Rhodanus F.
Hiberus
Tagus F.
Anas
Baetis F.
Durius F.
Liger F.
Sequana F.
Mosa F.
Vistula F.
Tanais
Borysthenes
Hypanis F.
Tyras F.
Ister F.
Drinus F.
Savus
Dravus F.
Rha F.
Rubrum Mare
Aestii
Suevi
Germani
Sarmatae
Dacia
Thracia
Macedonia
Graecia
Asia
Syria
Palaestina
Arabia
Aegyptus
Numidia
Africa
Mauretania
Gaetuli
Libya
Phazania
Garamantes
Britannia
Hibernia
Gallia Celtica
Aquitania
Hispania Citerior
Hispania Ulterior
Germania
Belgium
Sarmatia
Pontus Euxinus
Palus Maeotis
Mare Caspium
Mare Sardoum
Mare Tuscum
Mare Siculum
Mare Arabicus
Aegaeum Mare

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Greek marble sculpture and relief, about 400 B.C.

Greek marble relief, "Battle of Gods and Giants," 600 B.C.

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Perga
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Tyre
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Jerusalem
JUDAEA
Dead Sea
IDUMAEA
ARABIA
Damascus
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SICILY
Rhegium
Syracuse
ADRIA
MELITA (MALTA)
CYRENAICA
LIBYA
MARMARICA
Alexandria
EGYPT
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FIRST JOURNEY
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300
KILOMETERS
0 50 100 200 300 400
15° 20° Longitude East 25° from Greenwich 30° 35°
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Propontis
Ancyra
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SAMOTHRACIA
Troas
Assos
Adramyttium
Pergamos
Thyatira
Synnada
Pessinus
MYSIA
LESBOS
Mitylene
ASIA
CAPPADOCIA
ACHAIA
Athens
Corinth
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(GREECE)
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Philadelphia
Colosse
Hierapolis
Miletus
Laodicea
Ephesus
SAMOS
Trogyllium
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Antioch
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SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300
KILOMETERS
0 50 100 200 300 400
15° 20° Longitude East 25° from Greenwich 30° 35°
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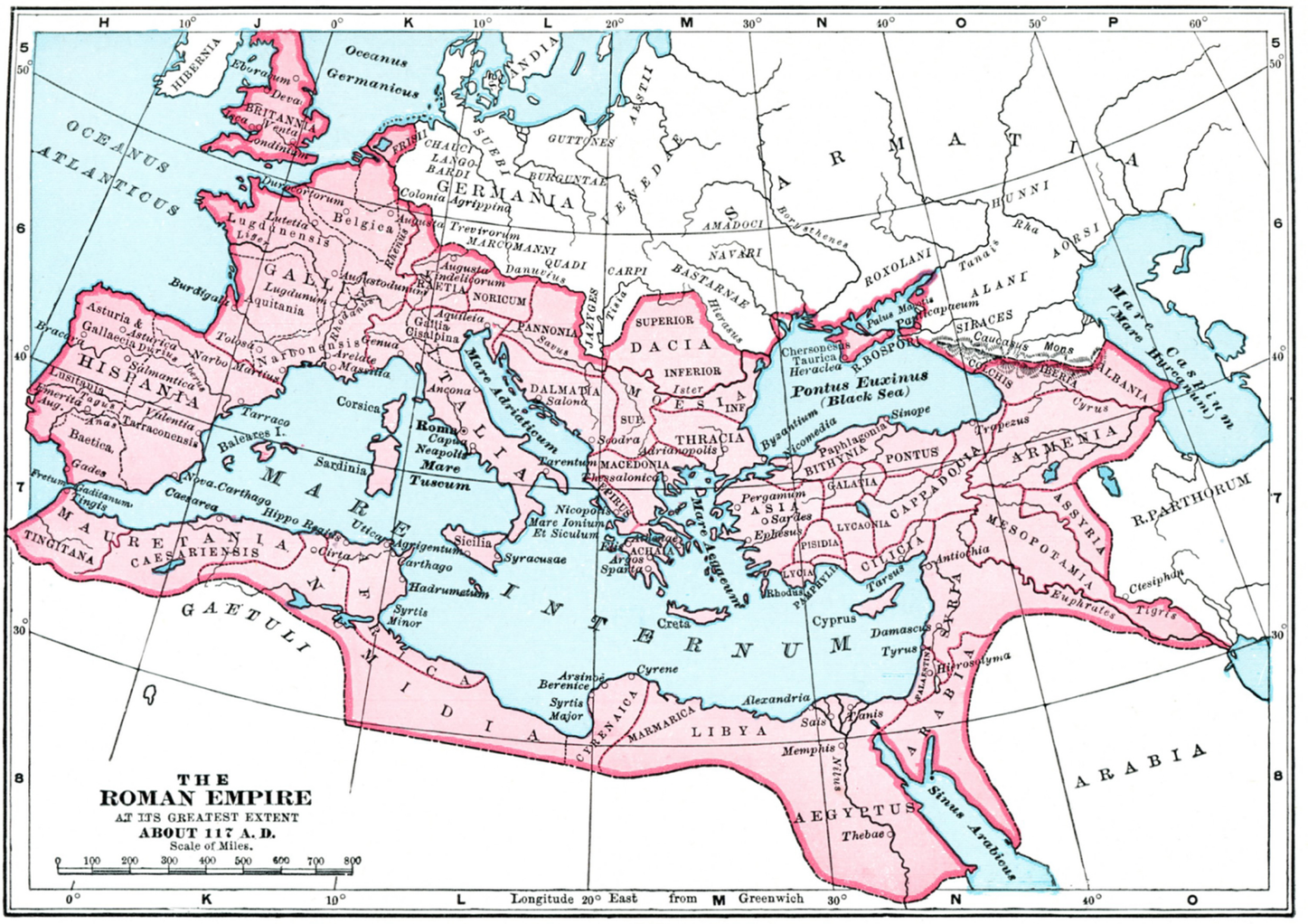
THE
ROMAN EMPIRE
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT
ABOUT 117 A. D.
Scale of Miles.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
Longitude 20° East from Greenwich
OCEANUS ATLANTICUS
Oceanus Germanicus
MARE MEDITERRANEUM INTERNUM
Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea)
Mare Caspium (Mare Hyrcanum)
R. PARTHORUM
ARABIA
AEGYPTUS
LIBYA
GERMANIA
GALLIA
HISPANIA
ITALIA
DACIA
SARMATIA
ASIA
ARMENIA
MESOPOTAMIA
SYRIA
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THRACIA
MACEDONIA
MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS
MAURETANIA TINGITANA
NUMIDIA
GAETULI
Britannia
Hibernia
Belgica
Lugdunensis
Aquitania
Narbonensis
Tarraconensis
Baetica
Lusitania
Gallaecia
Asturia & Cantabria
Baleares I.
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicilia
Creta
Cyprus
Rhodus
Roma
Capua
Neapolis
Mare Tuscum
Mare Adriaticum
Mare Ionium
Et Siculum
Mare Aegaeum
Mare Rubrum
Sinus Arabicus
Rhenus
Danuvius
Euphrates
Tigris
Nilus
Jordanes
Caucasus Mons
Carthago
Hadrumetum
Hippo Regius
Nova Carthago
Gades
Syracusae
Agrigentum
Cirta
Utica
Tarraco
Corduba
Augusta Vindelicorum
Augusta Trevirorum
Colonia Agrippina
Lutetia
Lugdunum
Aquileia
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Sinus Arabicus
Caspium Mare
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Tolosa
Narbo Martius
Massilia
Genua
Ravenna
Ancona
Salona

ISRAEL and JORDAN
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SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 5 10 15 20 25
Capitals of Countries
District Capitals
International Boundaries
District Boundaries
Sub-District Boundaries
Israel is shown according to the terms of the Israeli-Jordanian and Israeli-Egyptian armistice agreements. The districts and sub-districts of the former Palestinian Mandate are shown for reference only and are not the present-day administrative divisions.
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Petah Tiqva
Netanya
Hadera
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Athlith
Zikhron Ya'aqov
Et Tire
Kfar Witkin
Qalqilye
Tulkarm
Baniyas
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Merj 'Uyun
En Nabatiye
Sur (Tyre)
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Bent Jubail
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Kibutz Amir
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Kafr Naffakh
El Harra
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Jebel esh Sheikh (Mt. Hermon)
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Bahret Lut (Dead Sea)
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PHYSICAL
PALESTINE
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30
Biblical names are in parentheses..... (Bethlehem) (R.Jordan)
BEIRUT
Saida
Es Sur (Tyre)
Acre, Akkrac (Acho)
Haifa
Kaisarieh (Cæsarea)
Yafa (Joppa)
Askalan
Ghuzzeh (Gaza)
Safed
Tiberias
Nazareth
Jenin
Nablus (Shechem)
EL KUDS (Jerusalem)
Hebron
Bethlehem
Jericho
Bethel
Gerizim
Ebal
Salim
Sychar
Bethsaida
Capernaum
Chorazin
Kades (Kedesh)
Hazor
Caesarea Philippi
Dan
Damascus
DIMESHK ESH SHEM
Bahret Esh Sherkiyah
Bahret El Kibliyah
Jebel Esh Sheikh (Mount Hermon)
Bahret Tubariya (Sea of Galilee)
Hasbeiya
Rakhleh
Rasheiya
Beit Jenn
Deir Aly
El Kuneitrah
El Musmieh
Sunamein
Sueiseh
Nawa
Zorava
Tell Ashtarah
Tell Ashary
El Mezeirib
El Kerak
Kunawat
Suweideh
Ed Draah
Bosrah
Er Rimthe
Eidun
Irbid
Beit er Ras
Abil
Umm Keis (Gadara)
Taiyibeh (Bethsara)
Tabakot Fahl
Ed Deir
Suf
Reimun
Dibbin
Jerash (Geraza)
Rajib
Annateh
Tell Ateir Atla
Zerka
Kalat ez Zerka (Gadda)
Es Salt
El Jubeibah
Amman
Tell Nimrin
Khan ez Zeit
Hesban (Heshbon)
Suelmeh
Madeba
Maain
Machaerus
Kureiyat
Medeineh
Kh.el Belka
Dhiban
Arair
Rabba
Kerak
Kutraneh
Ain Jidy (Engedi)
Sebbeh (Masada)
Tell Arad
Arara
Tell el Milh
Bir es Seba (Beersheba)
Tell es Zif
El Kurmul
Kh.Main
Kh.Kureitein
Kh.Attir
Es Semua
Yutta
Dhuheriyeh
Kh.Umm er Rumamin
Kh.Umm Jerrar (Gerar)
Kh.Aitun
Dura
El Khulil (Hebron)
Tell el Hesy
Umm Lakis
Kh.Ajlan
Kh.Merash
Beit Nuba
Kh.Jedur
Kh.Tekua
Beit Sur
Belt Lahm (Bethlehem)
Tell es Safi
Kh.Shuweikeh
Esdad (Azotus)
El Mejdel
Ebdis
Emmaus
Surah
Anowas
El Jib
Er Ram
Mukhmas
Kh.Kaiyan
Bettin (Bethel)
Rummon
Jimzo
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Ludd
Dagun
Akir
Yebnah
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Sellun
Jiljilia
Tibneh
Kefr Ana
Yasuf
Yanun
Tell Asur
Nahr Rubin
Nahr Sukereir
Nahr Nahrilkanderuneh
Tell Dothim
Er Rameh
Kefr Adan
Tannuk
Tanturah
Tell Keimun
Beit Lahm
En Nasirah
Jebel Tor (Mt. Tabor)
Neino (Nain)
Endor
Solam
Yebla
El Lejjun
Zerin (Jezree)
Yemmun
Kefr Kenna (Cana)
Rummaneh (Sepphoris)
Mejdel (Magdala)
Kalat el Husn (Gamala)
Hummam Fik
Kersa
Kefr el Mar
Et Tell
Kerazah
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Yanin
Kabul (Kh.Dauk)
Bay of Acre
Ras En Nakurah
Abdeh
Es Zib
Ashy Sebelan
El Jish
Dabsheh
Yerka
Rameh
Kefr Anano
Ramia
Jeb.Hadireh
Adlun
Surafend
Nebatiyeh
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Jeb.Libnon (Mt.Lebanon)
Nahr Iwal (Pharpair)
Nahr Yarmuk (Hieromax)
Nahr Yezid
Suk Wady Barada
Zebdany
Deir el Komar
El Mukhtarah
Mogheiriyeh
Aleih
Stora
Burr Elias
W.Kefrein
W.Zerka
W.Walch
W.Mojib (R.Arnon)
W.Kerak
W.Ghuzzeh
W.esh Sheriah
W.Seba
W.Ed Dabbah
W.El Ghair
W.Kunawat
W.Zeiby
W.En Nar
Nahr esh Sheriah (R.Jordan)
Jeb.Gilead
Jebel Kurmul (Mt.Carmel)
Nahr El Mukutta (Kishon)
Nahr Iwal
Nahr Yarmuk
Nahr Jaresh (Abana)
Nahr Yezid
Jeb.Libnon (Mt.Lebanon)
Nahr Hasbany (R.Jordan)
Nahr Dan (R.Leontes)
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MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BAHR LUT (DEAD SEA)
EL HAURAN
EL BELKA
NABLUS
EL KUDS
Hammond's 8x11 Map of Physical Palestine
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EXPLANATION OF COLORING
Above 6000 feet
Feet
6000
3000
1500
500
0
1292
DEPRESSION
Level of Mediterranean Sea
Level of Dead Sea
DEAD SEA
A 34°30′ B 35° C 35°30′ D 36° E 36°30′
Longitude East from Greenwich
1 2 3 4 5 6